

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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LITERATURE.

The Gentle Art of Making Enemies. By James McNeil Whistler. (Heinemann.)

THOUGH this work consists of 286 pages, admirably printed, though the cover is a most dainty "arrangement" in brown, gold, and buff, and though its contents are particularly interesting, Mr. Whistler's volume cannot by any stretch of language be called a book. It is of the order that Charles Lamb classed as "biblia abiblia," books that are no books at all, like dictionaries and catalogues; and Mr. Whistler himself would probably be justly offended if it were spoken of as literature, or he himself as a *littérateur*. He is only an artist of genius and a rare wit. In this volume, Mr. Whistler has collected the records of his controversies with the various more or less eminent persons with whom during an eventful life he has come into collision. Into the merits of his or their arguments I do not propose to enter. Speaking broadly, it may be said that for the last twenty or thirty years there has been contention in the realms of art, and in certain domains of literature contiguous thereto, betwixt the old order and the new, and that Mr. Whistler has been foremost on the side of the new artistic departures. In his own view, no doubt, he is a hearty and loyal fighter against the Philistines, too hearty, perhaps, some may think, always to distinguish nicely between friends of his cause and foes; and he smites with equal blade, along with certain giants of the hostile ranks, such loyal soldiers of right art as Messrs. Ruskin, Swinburne, and Oscar Wilde. It is unfortunate perhaps, but it all makes for wit; and it is from the point of view of this quality in it that I propose to notice the volume.

The list of controversies opens with a report of the well-known action *Whistler v. Ruskin*, wherein the artist sought for damages, and obtained a farthing, for a ruthless and regrettable critique of his work by Mr. Ruskin. Comedy, in the course of a still proceeding controversy upon the London stage, has been spoken of as an art dead and done with. It is a dead thing indeed, but only on the boards of the London theatres. It lives wherever men and women meet in the street, the market, or the drawing-room. Notably is it often to be found, and at its brightest, in our law courts. If Mr. Whistler happens to be plaintiff or defendant and is "on the scene," the comedy is pretty sure to be of a high quality. On such occasions we have all the necessary setting for true comedy. The solemn judge for auditor to represent by his single presence and wisdom the rare, educated playgoer, the body of the court to stand for pit and stalls and galleries, while the jury

may represent, in the ancient Greek fashion, a chorus of plain-judging citizens—Philistia personified, as no doubt Mr. Whistler, considering the verdict in his own case, would maintain. Throwing the report into something of dramatic form, though without altering a word, its claim to be right comedy may be tested by these samples:

Dramatis Personæ.—A Judge; an Attorney-General; Mr. Whistler.

Mr. Whistler (upon cross-examination by the Attorney-General).—Yes, the nocturne in black and gold is a night piece, and represents the fireworks at Cremorne.

Att. Gen.—Not a view of Cremorne?

Mr. W.—If it were called a view of Cremorne it would certainly bring about nothing but disappointment on the part of beholders. (Laughter.) It is an artistic arrangement. It was marked 200 guineas.

Att. Gen.—Is not that what we who are not artists would call a stiffish price?

Mr. W.—I think it very likely that may be so.

Att. Gen.—But artists always give good value for their money, don't they?

Mr. W.—I am glad to hear that so well established. (A laugh.)

Att. Gen.—Now, Mr. Whistler, can you tell me how long it took you to knock off that nocturne?

Mr. W.—I beg your pardon? (Laughter.)

Att. Gen.—Oh, I am afraid that I am using a term that applies rather perhaps to my own work. I should have said, How long did you take to paint that picture?

Mr. W.—Oh, no! permit me, I am too greatly flattered to think that you apply to work of mine any term that you are in the habit of using with reference to your own.

Att. Gen.—The labour of two days then, is that for which you ask 200 guineas?

Mr. W.—No; I ask it for the knowledge of a lifetime. (Applause.)

Att. Gen.—You have been told that your pictures exhibit some eccentricities?

Mr. W.—Yes, often. (Laughter.)

Att. Gen.—You send them to the galleries to incite the admiration of the public?

Mr. W.—That would be such vast absurdity on my part that I don't think I could. (Laughter.)

Att. Gen.—You know that many critics entirely disagree with your views as to these pictures?

Mr. W.—It would be beyond me to agree with the critics.

Att. Gen.—What is the subject of your nocturne in blue and silver?

Mr. W.—A moonlight effect on the river near old Battersea Bridge. It represents Battersea Bridge by moonlight.

The Judge.—Which part of the picture is the bridge? (His lordship earnestly rebuked those who laughed.)

Att. Gen.—The prevailing colour is blue?

Mr. W.—Perhaps.

Att. Gen.—Are those figures on the top of the bridge intended for people?

Mr. W.—They are just what you like.

Att. Gen.—Is that a barge beneath?

Mr. W.—Yes; I am very much encouraged at your perceiving that. . . . My whole scheme was to bring about a certain harmony of colour.

Att. Gen.—Now, Mr. Whistler, do you think you could make me see the beauty of this picture? (The witness paused to examine the Att. Gen.'s face and the picture alternately, while the Court waited in silence for his answer.)

Mr. W.—No! Do you know, I fear it would be hopeless.

Never, perhaps, were the tables so turned

upon a cross-examining counsel, or an unfortunate gentleman of the law so brow-beaten by his natural victim; but, if the painter had his jest and his triumph, the lawyer had his verdict. This smart dialogue has, over and above its merits as good comedy, that of putting the controversy between what may be called "Whistlerism" and its opponents into a nutshell.

Mr. Whistler, a true fighter for fighting's sake, never hits harder than when the odds are against him, and probably cares most to use his sword when the enemy thinks he has won, and is beginning to put up his. I shall not deal in this column with the short controversial letters which recall many a passing fray of recent years further than to remark that Mr. Whistler is not only a wit himself, but the cause of wit in others. Mr. Whistler may claim many rare merits as a writer on art and a critic of contemporary artists; but charity and tolerance are not among these merits. He is certainly neither "fearless in praising" nor "faltering in blame"; and, perhaps, in the actual medley in which these cuts and thrusts with the pen were delivered, a man does well not to encumber himself with the aforesaid virtues. The records of such ephemeral polemics may well be passed by; but Mr. Whistler's famous "Ten O'clock" lecture, likewise contained in this volume, is of a different structure and genesis. Here the man of real artistic genius speaks with a calmer utterance and a strong enthusiasm, and herein are many sentences wisely considered and wittily said, which the world will, I think, do well to ponder.

Through the pages of this volume, Mr. Whistler's well-known device and sign-manual—the so-called "Butterfly"—disports itself in various shapes and attitudes. A strange fly, that belongs to no known order of Lepidoptera, and that can assume attitudes and express emotions unknown to entomology. It has a sting, too, contrary to all the teachings of science; and, indeed, it should not be without this appendage if it is in any degree to represent the genius of its owner and inventor.

The book is altogether so curious, so dainty in all externals, so absolutely unlike anything that ever before has proceeded from a printing press, that probably the bibliophile of the future who is without a copy of the first edition on his shelves will be as unhappy as those Flemish amateurs of etchings and tulips in the seventeenth century are represented to have been when their collections lacked a first state of Rembrandt's "Little Juno with the Crown," or a bulb of the famous *Semper Augustus* tulip.

OSWALD CRAWFORD.

"HEROES OF THE NATIONS."—*Horatio Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England.* By W. Clark Russell. (Putnam's.)

THIS is the first volume of the "Heroes Series," published under the auspices of Mr. Evelyn Abbott; we wish we could say it was a good biography of the most illustrious of English seamen. The "get up" of the book is, indeed, excellent; the illustrations and vignettes are graphic; and Mr. Clark Russell has collected details respecting the life and career of Nelson which have not been noticed by pre-

vious writers. But he has not given us a portrait of Nelson, one of the most striking of historical figures, in anything like complete relief; he has not formed a thoughtful estimate of his splendid and almost marvellous exploits; he has not even described, in an adequate way, the peculiar circumstances which made the great war with France the most glorious passage in our naval history. His account of what we may call the campaigns of Nelson by sea is by no means sufficient; and his battle pieces want clearness and force, and are overlaid with much "fine writing." The work will not displace the sketch of Southey—a masterpiece, with all its faults and shortcomings.

If we except Napoleon, who stands alone, Nelson possessed genius in a higher degree than any warrior of the famous era which extends from 1793 to 1815. Like Napoleon, he distinctly perceived that the naval, like the military, art had passed into an age of new conditions; and as Napoleon routed the continental armies by manoeuvres scarcely attempted before, Nelson did the same for the effete navies of France and Spain, fallen into decay through revolution and corrupt despotism. This was the pre-eminent excellence of this great man; it is this which marks him off from the Howes, the Hoods, the Duncans, and other seamen of his time. But it must be borne in mind that this peculiar state of circumstances will hardly occur again. Nelson, too, had in supreme perfection the faculty of influencing the hearts of men and of fashioning them to his own heroic nature; this was the marked superiority he had over Wellington. His captains, his crews, and the fleets he led were animated by a spirit that defied obstacles and that made them invincible whatever the odds. For the rest, Nelson had the intrepid courage and the audacity of the Elizabethan mariners. It was one of his characteristics that he never shunned responsibility however weighty; and it is significant that, even from early youth, good judges predicted that he would achieve greatness, though he had none of the advantages of birth and station so decisive in an age of aristocratic privilege. The gifts, however, which nature lavished on Nelson were made complete only by assiduous toil and by a long course of professional training. The hero of the Nile, who steered his squadron where Brueys believed it could not pass, was one of the most skilful and apt of pilots; the pursuer of Villeneuve across the Atlantic was a seaman of unsurpassed experience; the great captain who planned Trafalgar knew thoroughly what his own fleet could do, and what the weakness was of his cowed adversaries. In the case of Nelson, as in that of other warriors, hard work, attention to details, and knowledge were exhibited in no less a measure than the combination of faculties which we call genius.

The first years of the career of Nelson were not marked by any great exploits; but they indicate the character of the future warrior. He saw service in most parts of the world, and became thoroughly versed in all the details of seamanship. When he obtained a ship at an early age he distinguished himself by many deeds of daring; and he at once gained that power over his officers and crew which was one of his most precious and special gifts. It may be added that in those

days he showed a weakness common to many heroes. He was ever falling in love, and was easily led by women. His transcendent qualities were first seen when he obtained command of the *Agamemnon*, and made the sight of a weak third-rate as terrible to the French cruisers as was the flag of Drake to the Spanish chiefs at Cadiz. The great war with France was now at its height. Nelson perceived more thoroughly than any British seaman how great was the superiority of our marine over the French marred by the Revolution; and this conviction became the master-thought which inspired him through his career of glory. His action with the *Ca Ira* strikingly illustrates this. In fact, his success would not have been possible had not the *Agamemnon* been able to sail and manoeuvre much better than her ill-handled foe; and we see his future exploits in his passionate remark that "the French fleet would be ours if Lord Hotham would close." The same purpose appears in Nelson's conduct in the memorable battle of St. Vincent—one of the most brilliant of his feats of arms, and not sufficiently noticed in this book. The Spanish navy, like the French, had declined. Nelson mastered the fact with the force of genius; and he flung himself into the midst of the enemy's fleet, undauntedly braving enormous odds, in order to prevent the Spanish admiral from coming to the aid of a part of his squadron. His contest single-handed with three hostile first-rates reads like Sir Richard's fight in the *Revenge*, or one of the episodes of the Armada. But, in truth, the disparity of forces was less than it appeared, so great was the superiority of British seamanship, of gunnery, of power in naval war; and the issue was only for a time doubtful. It was genius, however, that grasped the fact; and on this occasion, as on several others, Nelson boldly took the initiative himself, even at the risk of disregarding the orders of his chief.

If Jarvis did not commend the valour of Nelson in this most remarkable passage of arms, he did not lose sight of his great lieutenant. Nelson was selected to pursue the French fleet in its descent on Egypt in 1798. The long and arduous cruise of the famous seaman through the Mediterranean is well known; but the star of Napoleon prevailed for a time, and the French army made its way to the Pyramids. Nelson ultimately reached the hostile fleet, and the "crowning mercy" of the Nile followed, the most scientific of Nelson's victories, and the one that deserves most attentive study. Mr. Clark Russell's account of this great action is by no means what it ought to be; and the battle should be read in Nelson's despatches and in Napoleon's most able commentaries. The French fleet was largely superior in force—the *Orient*, in fact, was, in weight of metal, almost a match for two British ships; the new French 80's were far more powerful than the well-worn 74's of England, and Brueys thought his line secure from the westward, though in this Napoleon did not concur with him. Yet the triumph—a grand display of genius and perfect professional skill combined—was, like Jena and Austerlitz, assured from the first. Nelson, penetrating between the enemy's fleet and the land by a channel believed to be not passable, brought twelve ships to bear against eight, placing half

the French line between two fires; and the action was decided by this fine master-stroke. No doubt the superiority of British gunnery told on this as on other occasions; no doubt the catastrophe of the *Orient* had a terrible effect; no doubt Villeneuve did nothing to second his chief; the conduct of several French captains was, no doubt, bad. But Nelson and Napoleon both agree that it was Nelson's manoeuvre that won the day; and it was a most striking example of capacity in war. Of the results of the Nile it is needless to speak; the battle shut up the French in Egypt, and brought France to the very verge of ruin.

The relations of Nelson with the court of Naples after this great victory form a blot on his fame. History would not judge him harshly because he fell a victim to the wiles of a siren, though his infatuation for Emma Hamilton, and his desertion of an excellent wife, mark a flaw in his character. But he identified himself with the evil deeds and passions of the worst of continental governments. His approval of the death of Carraccioli cannot be justified; and he associated the flag and the honour of England with discreditable acts she even then condemned. Mr. Clark Russell throws no fresh light on these unhappy transactions of the past; he does not allude to the mythical rumour that Horatia was a child of Maria Caroline. But this episode in the life of Nelson shows, not only that a vein of recklessness and conceit ran through that heroic nature, but that in all that relates to what may be called politics he was deficient in moderation and wisdom. Nelson, in fact, unlike more than one of our admirals, had none of the parts or gifts of a statesman; his was the genius of war, not of civil affairs—in this respect far behind Wellington. His temperament, passionate, quick, and vehement, and with a full share of narrow English prejudice, was unfitted to deal with international questions which naval commanders often have to settle; and this injured him with his superiors at home, who never estimated him at his real value. The great seaman was once more in his element in the attack on Copenhagen in 1801. In this we see again the *coup d'œil* of genius, the consummate skill, the mastery of detail characteristic of the conqueror of the Nile, and significantly called "the Nelson touch"; and his disregard of the signal of recall made by his respectable chief, Parker, is another striking instance of his audacious nature. Nelson failed in an attempt to destroy the flotilla at Boulogne; and it is remarkable that he seems to have never thought the project of a French descent on our coasts as formidable as it really was, so supreme was his scorn of French seamanship. On the renewal of the war in 1803, he was in command of the Mediterranean fleet; and he held the fleets of France for many months imprisoned, within Toulon, by a protracted blockade. Nelson, however, had not the slightest conception of Napoleon's profound design for invading England; he underrated the emperor's power; the combination of bringing an immense fleet into the Channel in order to cover the descent at no moment occurred to him, and was only guessed at, in part, by the more thoughtful Collingwood. His power and skill, neverthe-

less, shone out conspicuously in his pursuit of Villeneuve. He chased eighteen sail of the line with eleven, in perfect assurance that he could destroy his enemy; and though he did not come up with the French admiral, and he was, in fact, led astray by a false report, he drove him in terror from the West Indies. If Nelson, too, did not fathom Napoleon's purpose, he despatched the *Curieux* in time to warn the Admiralty that Villeneuve was on his way to Europe; and this precaution told powerfully on the events that followed.

Calder's action sent the combined fleet to Ferrol; and Nelson soon afterwards had reached the Spanish coast, and was ere long on his way to England. He had not penetrated Napoleon's plan; and had Villeneuve been a great chief, or his fleet been nearly equal to our own in all that constitutes worth at sea, he might have reached Brest, have relieved Ganteaume, and have appeared in irresistible force in the Channel. We can only conjecture what the result might have been. But England was exposed to tremendous peril; and, bad as the French and Spanish marine was, the strategy of Napoleon well-nigh triumphed, and accident only prevented the descent. If the insight of Nelson was in default here, his great capacity in naval war was soon illustrated by the most splendid victory which Europe has witnessed since Lepanto. His plan of attack at Trafalgar was against common rules, and would have probably failed had the enemy's fleet been in any respect to be compared with his own; the *Royal Sovereign* was in action long before her consort, and Nelson's squadron had not reached the foe until nearly half-an-hour after that of Collingwood. But the advance in double column against the combined fleets was a stroke of genius as affairs stood; it enabled Nelson to close on Villeneuve decisively, rapidly, and to prevent his escape; the very negligence of the assailant appalled the Frenchman, and Villeneuve exclaimed that "all was over" when he beheld his adversary bearing down upon him. The victory was scarcely a parallel in war. It put an end to all schemes of invading England; it all but annihilated her foes at sea; and it launched Napoleon on that path of continental conquest, in the hope of destroying English commerce, which ultimately led to his complete overthrow. It was dearly bought, no doubt, by the death of Nelson; yet the great seaman, it may be truly said, had done his work when he won Trafalgar. Though he had unquestionable faults of judgment and temper, Nelson is far the first of modern naval worthies; his place is beside Van Tromp and Blake; his genius for war at sea and his professional skill were unequalled among the men of his time.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Corn and Poppies. By Cosmo Monkhouse.
(Elkin Mathews.)

THAT an edition of four hundred copies will suffice to satisfy the demand of the public for good poetry is no longer accounted a marvel with us. We have grown used to the dishonour, and bear it with much equanimity. Should a volume so good as this of Mr. Monkhouse's be suffered still to linger in a first edition, it will be but another mark of that dishonour,

and certainly could in no way shake one's opinion that *Corn and Poppies* is very good poetry indeed. It would rather, one is disposed to think, be confirmatory; for some recent mushroom reputations have so completed the vulgarisation of "popularity" that, if a scanty sale has other obvious drawbacks, it has one still more desirable attribute, that of distinction. One "could quite forgive the blame," one "could not forgive the praise."

Two or three of the poems included in this volume are already old friends—that charming book-song, "De Libris," full of witty points—

"There rest, preserved from dust accurst,
The first editions—and the worst"—

and one of the best rondeaus ever written, namely, this "Violet":

"Violet, delicate, sweet,
Down in the deep of the wood,
Hid in thy still retreat,
Far from the sound of the street,
Man and his merciless mood:—
Safe from the storm and the heat,
Breathing of beauty and good,
Fragrantly under thy hood,
Violet."

"Beautiful maid, discreet,
Where is the mate that is meet,
Meet for thee—strive as he could!
Yet will I kneel at thy feet,
Fearing another one should,
Violet!"

The fine sonnet to the sea will be especially familiar to readers of the *ACADEMY*, for it was in these pages that it first appeared some months ago. Otherwise one would be compelled to quote it, for it is not only Mr. Monkhouse's finest sonnet, but one of the strongest to be found in modern verse—worthy to stand side by side with Hood's sonnet to Silence and Leigh Hunt's to the Nile, by virtue of a similar massiveness of thought, and a certain generic relationship of mood and manner. As a rule, Mr. Monkhouse is not at his best in the sonnet. His natural inspiration is towards measures of freer movement. Indeed, the central quality of this volume is its robust lyric note. Song so spontaneous, so individual, so fresh in melody, and so masculine in conception, is, I make bold to say, to be found in the work of but two or three other modern poets outside the greatest. Take these three stanzas of "A Dead March":

"Why do we mourn the days that go—for the
same sun shines each day,
Ever a spring her primrose hath, and ever a May
her may—
Sweet as the rose that died last year, is the rose
that is born to-day."

"Do we not too return, we men, as ever the round
earth whirls?
Never a head is dimmed with grey but another
is sunned with curls,
She was a girl and he was a boy, but yet there
are boys and girls."

"Ah, but alas for the smile of smiles that never
but one face wore.
Ah for the voice that has flown away like a bird
to an unseen shore.
Ah for the face—the flower of flowers—that
blossoms on earth no more."

There is something of the great simplicity in these verses, in such lines as the second and third of the middle stanza—that simplicity which comes of brain. This lyric gift is put to the severest possible test in what is, I suppose, the most ambitious poem in the

volume, "Love: a Sonata," the various movements of which it follows with surprising flexibility, while the still more difficult unity of the whole is unbroken. The *Andante* is a charming example of those lyrics in tiny lines, such as Herrick loved to write, and the execution of it would not shame even that master:

"O Faith
And Hope
On earth
Had birth,
But Love
From above
Came down."

"A sword
Hath Faith
To wield
At foes,
A shield
Hath Hope
To ward
Their blows,
But a crown
From above
Hath Love."

But probably Mr. Monkhouse's most perfect thing is the poem "Her Face," in which a painter laments that he can never by all his effort paint his lady's face aright, and questions why. The delicate imagination and passionate tenderness of it is unsurpassed in his verses.

"Ever some secret missed,
Some swift-escaping glow,
Some one look in the eyes,
Some strange smile never kissed,
Would melt as melting snow;
That even were my pencil quicker
Than wind or wing,
Or could it rise
And fall as shadows to the leaves' least flicker,
It were a useless thing."

'Tis ever strange to me,
When she is sad at heart,
Where her deep dimples go,
And a like mystery
When back again they start.
How can my hand move quicker than my eyes,
Which are too slow
To disentwine
The least of all the sweet intricacies
Of her face which is mine?"

She is beyond all art
Of any sweetest word,
Of brush however fine;
And yet I wrong my heart
Who hath a chamber stored
With many a face of her and perfect all.
Ah, joy divine,
When quite alone,
To steal and turn them slowly from the wall,
Tenderly, one by one."

Mr. Monkhouse must forgive me for thus tearing out a petal or two from his exquisite rose, for though one may not know a building by a stone thereof, we may a rose by its petal; and seeing such strewn upon the way it is strange if we seek not the garden.

There is, of course, much else among these verses that I must leave unnoticed, for the one other striking feature of the volume is its "infinite variety," a quality of greater significance than we are accustomed to allow. Mr. Monkhouse by no means harps on one string, but adventures on many instruments. "A Drawn Bet," appropriately inscribed to "A. D." is certainly "gentle cousin" to an "Old-World Idyll," and each, I am sure, will felicitate the other on the relationship; while another master of *vers de société*, for all his laurels, must wish he had written that most

charming baby-poem "To a New-born Child." And then there is the first poem in the volume, which I should certainly have mentioned before but that I must have quoted it, in spite of length, whereas here at the end I am safe from such indulgence—"Any Soul to any Body." Though this latter in its title, but in that alone, suggests the inevitable Browning period, it is reassuring to find from some rippling rhymes towards the close of his volume that Mr. Monkhouse ends a good Tennysonian. Is not that inevitable too?

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Impressions of Russia. By Dr. Georg Brandes. Translated from the Danish by Samuel C. Eastman. (Walter Scott.)

DR. GEORG BRANDES, the author of *Moderno Geister* and other well-known books, here gives us his impressions of a three months' stay in Russia. As he writes a good deal about the literature and art of the country, and does not record his own experiences merely, we have abundance of extracts from MM. Rambaud, Reinholdt, de Vogüé, Obrist, Violet-le-Duc, and other writers on the subject. Thus the book partakes in a great measure of the characteristics of a compilation.

The sketch of the country is naturally a hurried one, and contains, in the midst of some smart writing, many really eloquent passages. Unfortunately our author's great desire to say something startling and epigrammatic leads him into occasional inaccuracies. The native name for St. Petersburg is not the Dutch form "Pieterburg" (p. 8), but "Sanktpeterburg." The only reminiscences of any Dutch word are to be found in the slang name sometimes applied to it, "Pieter"; "Schlüsselburg" and "Kronstadt" given at the same time are certainly not Dutch names. The title of Dostoiévski's novel cited on p. 26 is not "Recollections of a Dead-House in Siberia." Has Dr. Brandes seen it in the original? The Winter-Palace, which our author imagines (p. 32) to have been built by the Italian architect Rastrelli, was really erected by the order of the Emperor Nicholas in 1838, and only stands on the site of the former building, which was burnt to the ground in 1837. A Slavonic scholar would hardly accept the derivation (p. 180) of the name of the deity *dazhbog* as from *dazh* "day," and *bog* "god." There is no word like *dazh* for "day." The title is confessedly a difficult one to explain; but nothing better has been given than that of Jagić, viz., "the god who gives [favours], i.e., the beneficent." It is not exactly true to say (p. 253) that in 1875 an *ukaze* was issued forbidding the printing or publishing in the Russian empire of any kind of a book or newspaper in the Malo-Russian language. No new works may be issued; but the old may be reprinted. Thus, on our own shelves we find an edition of the Malo-Russian tales of G. Osovianenko published at Kharkov in 1887, and M. Gomolinski of Kiev has in his Catalogue a large collection of Malo-Russian books for sale published during the last ten years. It is incorrect to say (p. 261) that the name of Bielinski has not been allowed to be mentioned in any Russian book or newspaper for the last eighteen years, since there

is a long article upon him, with a portrait, in Polevoi's *History of Russian Literature in Sketches and Biographies*. Nor is it a fact that no one dares to print the name of Teber-nichevski (p. 270) in Russia, for a late number of the *Starina* (December 1889) contained an obituary notice of him.

We cannot always see the point of the criticisms of Dr. Brandes and of the stories which he introduces. If Mme. de Staël really called Moscow the Rome of the Tatars, it is difficult to perceive the appropriateness of the supposed witticism. The chief thing the Tatars had to do with Moscow was to burn it. Too much stress seems to us to be laid upon Peter the Great's work being mostly of a material and practical nature. He did labour for the intellectual welfare of his subjects. He purchased libraries and objects of art, and caused valuable foreign works to be translated; but he knew very well that material progress must come first. American and Australian pioneers appear to have been of the same opinion. The account given by Dr. Brandes of the literary men whom he met at the celebration of the jubilee of the poet Polonski is very interesting; but we cannot see why it was such an act of gross servility (p. 71) to sing the Russian national hymn on that occasion. People in England, at all events, are in the habit of singing "God Save the Queen" under similar circumstances. Dr. Brandes says some harsh things about the Russian national character, but is hardly less severe upon the Poles:

"He [the Russian] is not like the Polish landed proprietors, who, in Galicia (until in more recent times it was prohibited) tortured their Little Russian peasants, and prevented their going to church by locking the doors of the Greek Church to them, and giving the keys to the Jews, so that the peasants must buy them back in order to worship the Lord on their festivals; he has himself no kind of religion, and he is willing that all men should have theirs. Nor is he like the Polish landed proprietor in Galicia of the present day, who lives by the manufacture of spirits, and by forcing as much as possible of it into his peasants."

We quite agree with Dr. Brandes in the remarks he makes on the disastrous effects of the assassination of the late Tsar (p. 129). "Nothing has set Russia farther backward than this occurrence, which was pregnant with misfortune." It prevented the formation of a sort of parliamentary constitution, which had just been promised. It frightened the successor to the crown back from the paths his father had entered upon at the beginning of his reign; and it seemed to justify the rulers in reprisals and measures of prevention of every kind. It is singular how little the position of the late Emperor in Russian history is understood in England. His murder, besides being a great crime, was a great blunder.

Dr. Brandes writes throughout with the facile pen of a practised *littérateur* (some of his expressions, by the way, are translated into rather quaint English), and his accounts of the writings of Pushkin, Shevchenko (where he appears to have mainly used Obrist), Tolstoi, and Dostoiévski are very pleasant reading. But we never feel quite sure whether he has made use of original sources, so much is identical with the pages of Rambaud, as in the account of the *bilini*, the expedition of

Igor, &c. The introduction of the long episode about the poet Ovid, because he happened to be banished to Tomi, is rather out of place—his exile was too far south for his lamentations to assist us to explain Russian usages of the time. Some classical scholars, we take it, would challenge Dr. Brandes's statement that no "author in the Roman literature had a more original or bolder talent." No writers on Slavonic antiquities, Schafarik included, have thought of adding Ovid to their authorities, because he sent home hyperbolically lachrymose verses about his wretched place of exile. Still, it is to be regretted that some of the lines which he wrote in the Gotic language, and which caused him to be reputed a poet among these barbarians, have not come down to us.

We do not think our author can be familiar with the real facts of the history which forms the subject of Shevchenko's "Haidamaks." He speaks of Gonta as a sort of hero; whereas he must be considered one of the greatest monsters the world ever saw. The cruel death which he afterwards met with was a just retribution for his massacre at Human of many Jewish children in 1768.

Dr. Brandes seems to think Pushkin guilty of plagiarism in not having stated (or, at all events, the fact is not stated in the ordinary editions of the poet) that the ballads of "The Three Sons of Budrys" and the "Voievode" were translated from Mickiewicz. But it would have been impossible to practise any fraud in the case of two poems which, it may be said, most Slavs know by heart. The theft would have been too transparent. Among the reviews and literary journals cited we see no mention of the admirable periodicals, *Russkaya Starina* (the Russian Antiquary), and *Istoricheski Vestnik* (the Russian Messenger).

Finally, there are some strange misspellings in the book, but these are probably due to the printer. Thus, "Nev-Petrovsk" for "Nov-Petrovsk," "Nal" and "Damasjanti" for "Nala" and "Damay-anti"; and is not "Bogdan Zabaski," on p. 249, "Bogdan Zaleski," the poet of the Ukraine, who wrote "Duch od Stepu" and other pieces, and died a little while ago in Paris?

W. R. MORFILL.

NEW NOVELS.

- Beatrice.* By H. Rider Haggard. (Longmans.)
A Mariage de Convenance. By C. F. Keary. In 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)
Little Miss Colwyn. By Adeline Sergeant. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
A New Othello. By Iza Duffus Hardy. In 3 vols. (White.)
Her Three Lovers. By Alice M. Diehl. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)
The Man from Manchester. By Dick Donovan. (Chatto & Windus.)
Will o' the Wisp. By Mrs. Hugh Bell. (Longmans.)
Sentenced. By Somerville Gibney. (Chatto & Windus.)

It is a considerable, though perhaps rather an unsportsmanlike, satisfaction to the critic now

and then to have to criticise a book after a certain number of critical verdicts have already been pronounced on it. He is not likely to find in them much which either determines his own judgment or surprises him. For instance, it was quite certain beforehand that critics of a certain stamp on reading (or, perhaps, before reading) *Beatrice* would request Mr. Haggard, in one tone or another, to go back to his African gallipots; but it is none the less agreeable to see that they have done it. It was equally certain that others, or the same, would unconsciously exemplify an immortal sentence of Mr. Thackeray's and ask him why he is not like Mr. This, Mr. That, and Mr. The Other. They were sure to do it; and they have done it. So, reasoning no more of them, let us say what *Beatrice* really is. It is an unequal but extremely powerful book, not exactly showing new powers in Mr. Haggard, but showing that, as is generally the case with men of considerable faculty, he can turn that faculty in new directions. It is much the most successful non-African thing he has done; and the best parts of it are better than all but the very best parts of his African stories in execution and higher than even these in attempt. More than all this, he has done what he has hardly succeeded in doing before (unless it be in the case of *Umslopogaa*), he has created a distinct personality, has added one to the men and women that we live with—to the *choses réelles*, as a great creator of such called them. *Beatrice* is of the race and lineage of Argemone Lavington; and if, with all the flaws and faults which always marred the genius of the author of *Yeast*, there has been a better heroine of the passionate kind than Argemone in the last forty years of English fiction, this deponent knoweth not the girl. So much of the argument of the story as need to be told can be told in half a dozen lines. Geoffrey Bingham, a barrister of more brains than means and of disappointed expectations, has married a cold-hearted wife, Lady Honoria. He falls in, at a Welsh watering place which looks very like Pwllheli, with a parson's daughter, *Beatrice* Granger; and to fall in with her is to fall in love with her, and also to be beloved by her. But Geoffrey is a moral man and does nothing to hurt her, even in exceedingly trying circumstances. Fame, wealth, opportunity, and even deliverance (which Mr. Haggard has made rather savage) from his detestable wife, come to him, but too late. Lying tongues, set wagging by *Beatrice*'s envious sister, Elizabeth, have poisoned her life; and she sets out on a death voyage in the canoe in which we and her lover have first met her. There are many good things in the book and some not so good. The Welsh squire—a squire not to the manner born—whose half insane passion for *Beatrice* works in with Elizabeth's selfish designs on himself, is a very difficult character well sketched, but perhaps not quite so well carried out. We do not think Elizabeth's treachery unnatural (or rather untrue to nature), but it is a little unrelieved; and while Lady Honoria is, if not a study from life, a possible study of a living thing, she is almost too purely unpleasant. The farmer-parson, *Beatrice*'s father, with his not wholly unkindly egotism, is very good; and we are not certain that Geoffrey Bingham's rather matter of fact personality is not more success-

ful, as a contrast to *Beatrice*, than any other conception of a lover for her would have been. His arguments with his beloved on her scepticism, which is extreme and makes an important part of her character, may be a stone of stumbling on different sides to different people; and it is undeniable that, while it has been necessary for Mr. Haggard to pitch a good deal of his writing in a rather high key, the key may not always seem sustained. Let criticism, therefore, in the fault-finding sense have its due. But it is undeniable, in our judgment, by anyone who criticises fiction according to its own laws and not according to his liking for Mr. This or Mr. That and his indignation with anyone who dares to be Mr. Somebody Else, that the book distinctly places Mr. Haggard higher as a novelist. His attempt is at tragedy, not at comedy or melodrama, at *force* or proverb; and your tragedy is a stubborn thing, sir. But if the three crucial scenes be taken—the scene of exposition where *Beatrice* saves Geoffrey's life, the scene of conclusion where in the same surroundings she loses her own, and the central scene where, walking in her sleep, she enters Geoffrey's room and innocently launches the calumny which kills her—we must pronounce the first and last wholly successful, and the middle an exceedingly good attempt at a desperately difficult matter. And here we may take occasion to point out that a certain little longing which Mr. Haggard himself has avowed in print would, if it had been granted, have spoilt the scene altogether. To have treated it as any French novelist (except perhaps M. de Maupassant in his wiser moods) would have treated it, would have been to make the thing banal to the dreariest depths of banality. As it is, the difficulty may not be entirely vanquished, for it is a huge one; but the match between it and the novelist is at worst drawn. And after all we may come back to what we have said before, that to know *Beatrice* is *not* to forget her, *not* to add one (as somebody, we think, has said before) to

"The memories all outworn
Of many a treble-volumed morn"
that fail to haunt or disturb the critic.

Well met, too, is Mr. Keary's *Marriage de Convenience*, though in a very different way of literature. The literary faculty of the author of *A Wanderer* was unmistakable in that ingenious work; but it did not follow that he could tell a story, still less that he could tell it in the difficult and now unpopular form of letters. He has told the story, has told it well, and has told it in letters after a fashion which perhaps would have been impossible in narrative. The picture drawn is not a very exalted one; but it is exceedingly clever, and, what is more, it is uncomfortably true to fact—true, that is to say, as art requires truth, and not as the realists do vainly daub. Arthur Norris, the hero, who goes to the devil for a woman in a way which would not have satisfied Miss Crawley at all, is a curiously happy study of a certain kind of modern man. He is neither exactly a bad fellow (though perhaps the brutality of his actual desertion of his wife is a very little out of character even for so light and selfish a person), nor exactly a fool, nor exactly a cad, nor exactly a commonplace man. But his culture, and his good nature, and his feelings of a gentleman,

and his ability, are all skin deep, and there is nothing under the skin but merely puerile passion, appetite, and temper. Worst of all, such being the fashion of the day, he must try to be very clever, to have great passions, to look down protectingly on morality and religion and all the rest of it. The end of which things is clear. Heir to a baronetcy, but not to the property, he is persuaded, without much difficulty or much real inclination, to marry the heiress, a girl pretty enough and amiable enough, but likewise with "no depth of earth," though of a kindlier earth than his. A fit—which might have been merely a passing one—of weariness of his wife coincides unhappily with a piece of mischief made by her discarded maid about a harmless flirtation of her girlish days, and with the reappearance of a singing woman with whom Norris has believed himself to be in love before. Infidelity, elopement, disenchantment, murder, all follow. The two great merits of the book—which, in respect of complete achievement of the purpose at which it aims, is the best we have seen for some long time—are first of all the extremely clever adaptation of means to ends; and, secondly, the skill with which the character of the hero is bodied forth and helped by contrast. It is just possible that some people may find him too little sympathetic, may say "What is the good of portraying, however cleverly, a very nearly worthless character?" But this is an illegitimate criticism even in itself, and a short-sighted one to boot. For Mr. Keary might retort that Arthur Norris is emphatically the *homme moyen* of our day of a certain type, who may turn out a rather estimable character and a rather respectable talent, or else go to pieces altogether, according to the fall of the dice. But, indeed, there is no need to suggest defences to him, for as long as he can do such remarkable work as this he may let the dogs bark and go and do more.

Miss Adeline Sergeant's work is almost always competent in its way; and so it is in *Little Miss Colwyn*, though there is perhaps rather less interest in the book as a whole than in some others of hers. The kind of brass and earthen pot affection between Margaret Adair and Janetta Colwyn, in which the former, a young heiress, champions her penniless friend in a manner extremely damaging to that friend's future, and then almost casts her off, is well imagined, but not quite strong enough for a main interest. And the Rochesterian character of the hero, Wyvis Brand (Miss Sergeant wisely as well as bravely puts an acknowledgment of the suggestion in the mouth of one of her personages) is not only an old trick, but was never particularly good. Wyvis's brother, Cuthbert, is much better. However, the punishment of Margaret for her selfishness is excellent poetical justice, and Janetta is very agreeable. If she has not the great passions of the young woman whose name she has diminutised, and whose fortunes hers a little resemble, she seems to have been much prettier (which is always something) and considerably more amiable. It is a pleasant and readable book.

In *A New Othello*, Miss Hardy has taken up the fashionable craze for the new hypnotism (old mesmerism, without even the advantage of being writ large), and has made a

sufficiently sensational story out of it. With the extraordinary ruthlessness which belongs but to the fairest of sexes, she has made the victim of the murder on which her story turns out of the most harmless character in it, a very good fellow, who does not deserve his fate at all. Such things, however, it may be admitted, do happen in real life as well as in fiction. Neither his nephew and supposed murderer, nor the wicked hypnotiser, is very interesting. Nor are we greatly disposed to envy either the new Desdemona, who (the parts being reversed for the good of the story) survives, while Othello succumbs. The story has a certain amount of "go," and the opening scenes are brightly enough sketched.

Miss Alice Diehl has a string of works appended to her name on the title-page of *Her Three Lovers*; but we own that, *a priori*, we should have been disposed to consider the book not merely a first attempt, but a very early first attempt indeed, such as is written what time the truant pen deserts the grave allotted tasks of youth for furtive fiction and forbidden joys. A more hopelessly boyish hero than Arthur Lonsdale or Burger we have rarely met. The Australian uncle looks like a copy of that impossible American whom Miss Ferrier, for reasons only known to herself and the muses, chose to admit to her gallery of masterpieces; and the heroines, Nell and Julia, are as little like anything but school-girls as their lover is like anything but a schoolboy. There is, however, absolutely no harm in the book, which carries high morality to such a pitch as, apparently, to lay it down that it is wrong, when you have kissed one young lady in the afternoon, to take a rose from another's bouquet in the evening.

An italic prefatory note at the beginning of *The Man from Manchester* bids "those who are loudest in their condemnation pause lest in their own armour of respectability there be a flaw." Perhaps there are flaws in our armour; but all we can say is, that whether there be or not, we cannot give loud approbation to Mr. Dick Donovan's book except as a work of comedy. Its illustrations, regarded as serious efforts, will scarcely rank high; but for unconscious humour the highly accomplished Mr. Vecqueray calling (at p. 18) on two ladies whom he met casually in a train, and who gave him an address at the Quadrant, Regent's Park, the same erring man when with a rashness of gesture never to be sufficiently deprecated he quite by accident struck his wife on the forehead (p. 121), and an embracing scene—family doctor present for the sake of the proprieties—(p. 172), very nearly break any record with which we are acquainted. We should very much like to be able to give the whole of this article to the letterpress, which is quite worthy of the cuts.

The illustrations of Mrs. Hugh Bell's pretty little story are nearly—not quite—as bad as those of *The Man from Manchester*; but the text is a pleasant tale of the rose-pink and sky-blue kind. There are uglier colours.

The interest of *Sentenced* turns entirely on a murder which seems to be a murder and is not. In such cases it is our invariable rule to say nothing about the story. The solution of the enigma is at least unusual.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

SOME HISTORICAL BOOKS.

"THE STORY OF THE NATIONS."—*The Jews under Roman Rule*. By W. D. Morrison. (Fisher Unwin.) We have here a very sober and judicious account of a difficult and somewhat irritating portion of history. The period (B.C. 164—A.D. 135) exhibits to our gaze a nation, conquered it is true, but tolerably well off, treated with exceptional consideration by its conquerors, enjoying perfect freedom of speech, of religion, of commerce, and of local self-government, yet restless and discontented with a fever which at times prompts it to bloody outrages, and more than once leads it into great but hopeless national outbreaks. The explanation of a state of things so contrary to the teachings of self-interest and to all the ordinary generalisations of political philosophy is to be found in religion. Religious freedom was not enough to content the Jews. The presence of the armed foreigner as a master upon the sacred soil of Judaea was a constant annoyance; and the sense of profanation took a practical form in fanaticism. The Romans gave order, security, and peace; but the development of Jewish theology which had taken place since the wars of emancipation from Syria had convinced the population that it was impious to pay taxes to Rome in recognition of these advantages. Herod the Great offered much the same benefits to his subjects as the Romans did afterwards. But he, too, was a foreigner, a base Idumean, and infected with Roman and Greek ideas. He might encourage trade; he might found or restore cities; he might take care of the national revenues, and try to gratify the national prejudices; but the love or respect of the people he should never have. "Cursed is the man who feeds swine, and cursed is the man who instructs his son in Greek wisdom"; and neither Herod nor his Roman employers and successors ever gained more than lip-service and unwilling obedience from the Jews. The result was abundant and useless bloodshed, national destruction, and severer treatment of the Jews who survived. All these calamities, as Mr. Morrison says, "were almost entirely of the Jew's own choosing"; but we must add to the list of mournful consequences the alienation of all that was most thoughtful in Greece and Rome from Jewish ideas and Jewish literature. Mr. Morrison has given us also an interesting account of the Jews outside Palestine, their enterprise, their life, and their religious institutions; and indeed the whole of his work deserves high commendation. The illustrations, which are very numerous, are not always quite relevant to the text; one or two of them are printed twice over. In the text and in the index a celebrated Roman appears as Scylla—an amazing confusion between "the mulberry-faced dictator" and the daughter of a purple-haired father.

Dublin Castle. By M. O'Connor Morris. (Harrison.)

"To tell the story of Dublin Castle," says one of the foremost of Irish men of letters, "we should need a volume, and that volume would contain strange and tragic records, splendours and gloom, secrets dark and cruel, with touches of comedy enlivening the long historical drama."

Mr. O'Connor Morris, a genial sportsman well-known by his prowess in the hunting-field and by the racy descriptions of good runs which he has contributed to sporting papers, has essayed the task of producing a volume on "the Castle," in which he has chiefly dwelt upon the "touches of comedy enlivening the long historical drama." Dublin Castle presents two very different aspects to Irishmen. To some the "fortress of the foreigner" is a badge of servitude with memories of cruel wrongs, ignorant blundering which has cost the lives of

thousands, judicial murders, brutal tortures often inflicted upon innocent persons. It is hated as the Turris Antonia was hated by the Jews, who saw in it the visible symbol of the detested Roman rule. To others the same building has an entirely different story to tell. Those who belong to the official class look back with regret to the period when Castledom was in its prime. They think of the easy duties, the snug berths carefully preserved for the members of a dominant ascendancy, the brilliant social gatherings, "balls and parties, races and gambling tables, eating, drinking, and duel fighting among the Phoenix thorn-trees." Mr. O'Connor Morris has succeeded in compiling a book which will doubtless be acceptable to lovers of the Castle, and which is in many respects interesting and amusing. In a handsome, well-printed volume, containing some fair photographs of the Castle and of Castle celebrities, he has traced down to the present day the fortunes of the citadel of Dublin and its uses as "fortress, forum, mint, and prison." He expressly disclaims originality of research, and has been content with a historical sketch drawn from well-known sources. A large number of anecdotes of the Irish metropolis are given, and we have also a number of political reflections, which will be valued according to the party bias of the reader. But, as one might expect from the author of *Triviana* and *Hibernia Venatica*, it is chiefly from the sporting point of view that he regards Irish affairs; and it would be a bold man who would dare to differ from so eminent an authority on matters connected with sport. To begin with, he has a distinct and not unpractical grievance, which he airs in his preface. "Ireland as a theatre for hunting is miles in front of England, yet Melton was ever an irresistible magnet to hunting Irishmen"; and very severe is his condemnation of those foolish and unpatriotic fox-hunters who "despise their own country and countrymen to their own sore hurt and impoverishment." The ancient Irish, we are told, were, above all things, remarkable for what our author calls their "philippic" tendencies. They "were a race of cattle rearers and horse-dealers"; their kings were "merely glorified graziers who had more stock of all kinds than their clansmen." The only State paper which is quoted (and that at very great length, pp. 151-157) is a scheme of Sir William [not Sir Richard] Temple's for the improvement of Irish trade by the setting-up of horse-fairs and races. This is, says our author, a "counsel which has a true statesman-like ring about it." Indeed, in proportion as Irish rulers approach or fall short of this counsel of perfection, so, as a general rule, do they fare at the hands of Mr. O'Connor Morris. It is by their exploits in the field and their habits of convivial hospitality that he appears to judge the various viceroys. Lord Eglinton is the one who seems most after his own heart. "Horsemen by nature and bred up among horses, the Irish could not but feel a leaning towards a nobleman who owned the best horse of the century." But this was not Lord Eglinton's only claim to the admiration of Irishmen: "Champagne flowed freely under his auspices, and was discovered to be a capital solvent of political and polemical acerbities." Good horsemanship, we discover, is to a great extent dependent upon sound political principles. Conservatives ride well to hounds, just as they hold firmly the reins of government; Liberals have not a sure seat in office, and are indifferent horsemen in the hunting-field. So invariably is this the case that when Lord Spencer began to show leanings towards Home Rule "the pursuing Pro-Rex . . . no longer rode over the peerless pastures of Meath and Dublin in his old form, and learnt the depths of several

ditches by personal plumbing." As may be supposed, Mr. O'Connor Morris is a strong Unionist, and devotes a large portion of his work to political discussions, into which there is happily no need to follow him. But surely he goes beyond his brief when, in his endeavours to prove that the Union is not a failure, he draws a most unfavourable picture of the social condition of Dublin ninety years ago (p. 118), and leads us to suppose that it has vastly improved since that time. Mr. O'Connor Morris can never have read the striking words of Mr. Froude:

"Socially and internally the Union worked only mischief. In the last century Ireland had an intellectual life. Besides her popular orators, she produced artists, men of letters, statesmen, soldiers the best of which the Empire had to boast. Society was never anywhere, perhaps, more brilliant than in Dublin in the years which succeeded 1782. The great peers and commoners had cast their lot with the national life. They had their castles in the country and their town houses in the Irish metropolis. Their lives had a public purpose. They were conscious of high responsibilities; and if they were not always wise they had force and dignity of character. With the Union all was changed."

The Civilisation of the Renaissance in Italy. By Jacob Burckhardt. Translated by J. G. C. Middlemore. (Sonnenschein.) Although not described as a new edition on the title-page, this volume is reprinted from a work which first appeared twelve years ago. The date of the translator's preface, 1878, which would have revealed this fact, has been carelessly (or carefully) omitted. Possibly Mr. Middlemore did not live long enough to prepare the work for republication or to correct the sheets while they were passing through the press. Yet surely some competent person might have been found to undertake that not very laborious office. The translation, as it originally appeared, was a creditable performance, but it contained some serious misrenderings, and was disfigured by numerous misprints. Some of the latter have been corrected, but more have been added, so that the last state of the book is worse than the first. By the insertion of some most gratuitous commas, a very learned German is made to write as if he thought that Valerius and Flaccus, Asconius and Pedianus, Aulus and Gellius, were so many distinct authors (p. 189). Elsewhere a passage correctly translated by Mr. Middlemore as follows: "A citizen who, when abroad in Venice, had spoken ill of Borso in public, was informed against on his return home," is wantonly changed into "A citizen who when abroad from Venice... was informed [sic] on his return home" (p. 49). Naturally Mr. Middlemore's own blunders have been allowed to stand. We still hear with surprise about "the simultaneous death by poison" of Alexander VI. and Caesar Borgia (p. 110), whereas the son survived the father some years. We still wonder at the portentous ignorance of architectural things displayed by the statement that "the Florentines of the fourteenth century laboured to make their cathedral a Pantheon long before the building of Santa Croce" (p. 142), and at the evident confusion of Michael Angelo's "David" with Donatello's "Judith" betrayed on p. 59. No kind hand has elucidated an enigmatical sentence about "the greatest dilettante [read amateur] who has ever treated in that character of military affairs" (p. 100), by restoring the name of Macchiavelli from the German text; nor ascertained by a reference to the original what foundation there was for describing Vespasiano Bisticci, who "confessed that he knew little of Latin" as "a Latin writer" (p. 252). "Dilettantismus" is on one occasion most unkindly translated by "impudence" (p. 275). "Confessions" are attributed to Marcus

Aurelius (p. 334). "A naked female statue" is left in the rather onerous position assigned to it by Mr. Middlemore of "guarding a live lion" (p. 410); whereas, as one might expect in an allegorical representation of Constantianople and the Duke of Burgundy, the lion was guarding the lady. Altogether, with the exception of the binder, nobody who is responsible for the appearance of this volume can be particularly congratulated on his share in the work.

SOME VOLUMES OF SERMONS.

From Strength to Strength. In Memoriam J. B. D. (Macmillan.) These three sermons were preached respectively—on the occasion of Bishop Lightfoot's consecration to the See of Durham in 1879; at the consecration of the church of St. Ignatius, Sunderland, in 1889, when the bishop's recovery from illness was confidently looked for; and in Westminster Abbey again in 1889, after the illness had ended in death. The preacher in each case was Dr. Lightfoot's friend and successor, Dr. Westcott. The sermons display all Dr. Westcott's excellencies; they are full of matter, and more than usually eloquent and earnest. They contain, moreover, many biographical details of great interest; but most readers will read them with the thought in their minds that the preacher is now himself in the place of the man he preaches about. The magnificent sketch of a bishop's work and opportunities which the first sermon sets before us has now, by the man who conceived it, to be realised in practice. From this point of view, the sermon will appeal powerfully to all Dr. Westcott's friends, to all English churchmen; and many hearts will pray that the ideal he was not afraid to set before his friend may by himself also be as gloriously and adequately realised.

The Light of Life. By W. J. Knox Little. (Rivingtons.) Canon Knox Little says bluntly of these fifteen sermons that "there is, of course, nothing original about them," by which he means that they state no new truths, but rather deal by preference with old ones. He might also contend that there is nothing original in the force, picturesqueness, and clearness of his style; it has been the style of all preachers who have moved large audiences. Now-a-days, the culture of our divines too often interferes with their inspiration; they fail to convince their hearers of the reality and simplicity of their own faith. Preachers are rare who make vivid and real the simpler emotions and instincts of the religious life. Canon Knox Little aims at arousing and stimulating the fundamental religious intuitions of the soul, and is, therefore, careful to avoid confusing or taxing the understanding. His sermons are passionate and eloquent, but always simple and clear. They are obviously better suited to the pulpit than the study. We may note as specially fine the first sermon on "The Light of Life," and the two entitled "The Vision of Eternity."

The Spiritual Life and Other Sermons. Rev. J. E. C. Welldon. (Macmillan.) The style of Mr. Welldon's sermons has character in it. We are aware as we read them that an earnest-minded, clear-headed scholar is addressing us. He is impressive because he avoids instinctively padding and obscurity, and never strains after fictitious eloquence. Occasionally we are jarred by the tone adopted towards agnostics, as when he speaks of the "scanty audience" of the positivist; and his argument is apt to rely too much upon the doubtful psychology which divides the man into body, mind, and spirit. The want of charity towards opponents is, we believe, quite unconscious; for the preacher more than once makes it clear that he sympa-

thises with the sincere doubter, and even appreciates the services he has rendered to men. We care most for Sermon V. on "The Promise of the Comforter, and VIII. on "The Blessing of Death"; but none of the ten included in the volume falls below the average.

Sermons preached in the Chapel of Keble College, Oxford, 1877-88. (W. H. Allen.) The College Chapel would occupy a larger place in the memory than it does if sermons of the stamp of those included in this volume were habitually delivered in it. The sermon preached to the congregation of a university college chapel ought to have certain distinguishing characteristics. It ought to have a distinct and definite bearing on the life of combined study and recreation pursued by the average undergraduate, and assist him to find in both study and recreation some real and adequate spiritual food. The four discourses of Mr. Lock in this volume are exactly what they ought to be. They are scholarly and even learned, but they are also interesting and thoughtful. Sermon IX., on "Sunday," may be recommended to readers of all sorts and conditions; Sermon VI., on "Friendship," with its fine quotations from Seneca and its allusions to Aristotle, will specially please the classical student; while number VII., on the Psalter, must delight all religious people who have any liking for scholarship, and all scholars who feel the necessity of religion. Mr. Lock's sermons, more than the others in the book, are obviously "preached in the chapel" of a college, and, therefore, they are the best; but all the twenty-five are touched with the same spirit of combined earnestness and culture. Dr. Talbot, the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. W. J. Richmond, the Hon. A. T. Lyttleton, and the late Canon Aubrey Moore, are among the contributors.

Manliness, and other Sermons. By H. S. Brown. (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.) Dr. Maclaren insists in his preface on the "unique personality" of the late Hugh Stowell Brown, and goes on to speak of the unusual care he gave to the preparation of his sermons. We find in the present volume much of the "homely sagacity, humour, sarcasm, boldness of rebuke," and "abhorrence of oratorical and all other affectation" which Dr. Maclaren claims for them. They are always original and terse; but we fail to observe any signs of specially careful preparation. The originality is that of the preacher who states old truths in his own words, not of the discoverer of anything new. The sermons doubtless lose much by being read: they are intended first of all for the pulpit.

Sermons Preached in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. By the Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay. (Macmillan.) The admirable rule of Bishop Mylne's preface that a preacher is to aim at four things—sympathy, directness, reality, and brevity—has been carefully followed in the sermons he includes in his selection. They have a double interest, as the utterances of a mind at once vigorous and devout, and as preached to Anglo-Indian congregations. A manly directness and clearness of purpose are the distinguishing characteristics of Dr. Mylne's style, but his powers of thought are considerable, and his literary faculty trained. His position as a bishop of Anglo-Indians has had two very marked effects upon his mind and views; it has made him a man of the world in the only good sense, so that he can preach "on gamblers and gambling" sensibly and charitably; and it has made him bold and uncompromising in his insistence on an unworldly morality and life. The most original sermon in the selection is that on "the Anger which is a Virtue and the

Anger which is a Sin"; it is followed by "the Cross of the Christian Missionary in India," which contains some exceedingly wise words on the proper spirit in which the missionary should approach native religions.

Sermons Preached in the East. By C. H. Butcher. (Elliot Stock.) The author of these thirty sermons was formerly Dean of Shanghai, and is now chaplain of All Saints, Cairo. His ministry in these two places has extended over twenty-six years. We are consequently much surprised and somewhat disappointed to find no local colouring in the discourses—nothing which transports us to the remote regions in which they were delivered. The sermons of a preacher whose stay in his charge has been as long as Dean Butcher's ought to contain some sort of a picture of the mental and moral peculiarities of his flock. But this is the only fault we can find with the sermons; they are easily and naturally written, without any straining after eloquence or effort to display learning, and yet they are eloquent and scholarly. The author's wide and genuine culture is as remarkable as his candid and liberal good sense. It is pleasant to think that such discourses have been preached in places so out of the way. The five sermons on "Faith" are perhaps the best in the series.

The Philanthropy of God. By the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. (Hodder & Stoughton.) Mr. Hughes's volume affords a good illustration of the Nonconformist as contrasted with the Anglican style of preaching. Its merits should be pondered by Anglican divines. The titles of the sermons—"The Secret of John Bright's Career," "The Deadly Militarism of Lord Wolseley," "International Arbitration," "Woman's Wrong," "The Problem of London Pauperism"—will at once attract the ordinary citizen. Mr. Hughes deliberately and without apology treats of political and social matters which Anglican preachers usually shun in the pulpit; and he treats of them, on the whole, successfully, without giving just cause of offence to party men on either side. The sermon on John Bright, which gives an account of Jonathan Dymond's essays, is excellent, as are the discourses on Father Damien and Giordano Bruno. They combine information and exhortation with unusual skill. The series on War, in answer to a speech by Lord Wolseley, might be more rigorous in their logic. They do not state clearly how far the preacher thinks war justifiable; but their earnestness and vigour are striking, and they are perfectly courteous. The sermons as a series endeavour to describe and illustrate the mutual consideration and sympathy which should mark the relations with one another of Christian citizens and Christian countries. They insist that there is a political and international Christianity which must be constantly striven after by men, and define national welfare as the attainment of it. Mr. Hughes has not any new theories to put forward, but he expounds old ones in a thoroughly fresh and original manner, with unusual force and eloquence. His readers will thank him for the striking quotations prefixed to many of the sermons.

SOME CLASSICAL TEXTS.

The Speech of Demosthenes against the Law of Leptines: a Revised Text with Introduction and Notes, by J. E. Sandys. (Cambridge: University Press.) The hope that we have not yet exhausted the refined secrets which lie hidden in Greek composition or in Greek art may well be strengthened by such discoveries as that of Blass, that Demosthenes generally avoids the collocation of more than two short syllables in consecutive words. Sympathetic minds and

trained ears have always felt the music and the majesty of Demosthenes's style; but the admiration was often only instinctive, and the means by which the effect was produced were imperfectly known. So too the curve of the steps of the Parthenon was only discovered by a man who is still living; and we may hope to find our way yet further into the technique of the literary and fine arts of the Greeks. Blass's law, however, may be ridden too hard, and Mr. Sandys wisely declines to follow him into all the changes of text which his law makes him think necessary. It is curious that, in a work of art so polished in little points as the law indicates, the weightier matters should be comparatively neglected. There is a want of compactness in the Leptines speech. Successive arguments are loosely strung together. Eight consecutive paragraphs are introduced by the same particle. The logical divisions are not precise. Now, to dwell on these points, and to illustrate them, seems to us quite as valuable as to explain the syntax or to insist on the terseness and simplicity of the diction. Few students can read Demosthenes quickly or in masses, so as unconsciously to imbibe his merits or shrink from his unfinished or overloaded passages. All the more reason why his beauties of style should be explicitly pointed out, his unsparring labour illustrated, his occasional faults held up to view. In this particular kind of teaching, recent English works on ancient oratory and orators seem to us distinctly in advance of recent studies of other classical subjects. Mr. Sandys's present volume, like his previous writings, is a solid gain to English scholarship and English taste.

Platonis Euthyphro, with Introduction and Notes. By J. Adam. (Pitt Press Series.) There are many signs that scholarship is about to enter upon a period of subordination to statistics. Valuable work has been done on statistical methods by German investigators. The task of collecting, classifying, and discussing all examples of important Greek constructions is going on actively. Similar inquiries have been made or are making into the occurrence of special words, even common ones; and the tables of results thus obtained will soon modify many established ideas and settle many disputed questions. Following Constantin Ritter's tables about the uses of particles, given in his *Untersuchungen über Plato*, Mr. Adam is led to place the *Euthyphro* (whose genuineness he defends) among Plato's early works. It is a scholarly little edition which he has produced—graceful, complete, and with no noticeable fault unless it be a little over-subtlety. But over-subtlety is no bad quality after all in the editor of a classic; for no one who does not try to force more meaning out of his author than is actually there will succeed in wringing out the last drop of real meaning. There is great probability in Mr. Adam's view that the dialogue is not, as it seems, really devoid of positive result, and that the question in P 13 E (τί ποτε ἐστὶν ἐκεῖνο τὸ πάγκαλον ἔργον, ὃ οἱ θεοὶ ἀπεργάζονται ἡμῖν ὑπὲρ πάντων χρώμενοι) contains the germ of a conclusion. It is the only question left unanswered in our dialogue, and Bonitz has well argued in his *Platonische Studien* that "whatever remains unrefuted in a Platonic dialogue contains the key to its positive teaching." But the *Euthyphro* gives no hint of what the ἔργον is. Mr. Adam has a curious note on P. 10 C to the effect that "the τὶ after γιγνώμενος is to be repeated with πόσῳ"; curious, because the τὶ actually is repeated in the text.

Livy, Book IV. Edited by H. M. Stephenson. (Pitt Press Series.) Mr. Stephenson has turned out a very serviceable edition of the fourth book of Livy. That book is not one of the most interesting which have come down to us; but Mr. Stephenson's judicious explana-

tions do much to make it interesting by making it plain, and his notes step in with help at the right places. If they have a fault, it is that they are somewhat few in number; but, if the commentary were not good, we should not wish for more of it. We believe that a really intelligent schoolboy might be puzzled to find the nominatives to the verbs *praeferebant* in C. 1 and *respondit* in C. 6; while on the words *Ahala Servilius* in C. 57 might have been hung a useful note on the name-system of the Romans, and the inversion of the *nomen* and *cognomen* which we find appearing in Cicero and Livy. Mr. Stephenson's explanation of *revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae* in C. 12 seems to us very ingenious, but unnecessary. "Falling back," he says, "on the plan of distributing the pressure of want." But why not make *inopiae* simply "their scanty supply"?

Herodotus. Book V. With Introduction, Notes, and Map. By E. S. Shuckburgh. (Pitt Press Series.) Mr. Shuckburgh's new volume falls in no way below the high point of excellence which his edition of Book VI. (already noticed in the ACADEMY) attained. It is complete in every way. The historical and geographical index will be found very useful, and the note on the early alphabet should help to make an obscure subject clear. In fact, the whole commentary is instructive and suggestive, and carries on *pari passu* the education of the young reader in Greek and in Greek history. It is very full in proportion to its size. A note might perhaps be added on the abnormal sense of *προσφερέστερον* in C. 111. We do not quite understand Mr. Shuckburgh's note on C. 51, *ἔσω ἄρα ἔκκευθον*—"having made his way into the interior"; surely *ἔσω* goes with *ἐσελθόν*, not with *ἐκκευθόν*.

Demosthenes, Orations against Philip. Vol. II. By Evelyn Abbott and P. E. Matheson. (Clarendon Press.) We are glad to see the completion of the edition of Demosthenes' speeches against Philip, by Messrs. Abbott and Matheson, of which the earlier instalment has already been noticed in the ACADEMY. The second volume keeps up the high character of the first, and the whole may be pronounced an excellent piece of work. It hits exactly what is required for the upper forms of schools. The commentary is neither too elementary nor too deep; and working boys who use it will find that their difficulties are met without their curiosity being stifled.

Homeri Ilias. Scholarum in Usum edidit P. Cauer. (Leipzig: Freytag.) This book, though nominally intended for schools, may fitly take rank as an edition for scholars. Its main feature is the uncompromising acceptance of the newer views. Thus we have *ἀντιδουσα*, not *ἀντιόωσα*, in accordance with Wackernagel's theory; diphthongs in words like *Ἀτρεΐδης* are sundured; *τῆος* appears instead of *τέιος*, and so forth. For school purposes this is a great advantage, because the substituted forms are at least intelligible, which is more than can be said of the traditional readings. How far it is right thus to alter the text conjecturally is a matter of some doubt; but Dr. Cauer has done his work well, neither rejecting views which are really probable, nor accepting others which, like Fick's, are quite uncertain. His book is, therefore, a good illustration of the best results of philology as applied of late years to the Homeric poems. The book has an interesting preface, in which, among other things, B.C. 750 is given as the (approximate) date when the composition of the *Iliad* ended. Dr. Cauer, like most other enquirers, believes in an original unit which has been increased and added to, and he thinks that this adding ceased about the date mentioned. So far as we can see, this amounts only to saying that all the *Iliad*—excluding a few obviously

spurious lines—dates from a period before the beginnings of Greek history.

Homeri Ilias. Edidit A. Rzach. (Cassell.)—*Horati Opera*. Ediderunt O. Keller et I. Haussner. (Cassell.) These two editions of classical texts are apparently reprints of volumes in the series now being published by Messrs. Tempsey of Vienna, under the superintendence (we believe) of Prof. Schenkl. This series has been frequently alluded to in the ACADEMY; and we need now only say that we heartily welcome its appearance in England, printed on decent paper, with a large margin and a substantial cloth binding. We have, perhaps, sufficiently adequate texts of Horace, but it so happens that there is no good plain text of Homer published in England. Those who want one will find in Mr. Rzach's edition a work of admitted excellence. We hope Messrs. Cassell will give us more of this series; if cheap, the volumes will be very useful. Only we would suggest that their Austrian origin ought to be distinctly indicated, if only to prevent confusion.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. DILLMAN and Prof. Kuenen, representing the committee appointed at Christiania to make arrangements for the next international congress of Orientalists, have addressed a formal letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson, in which they accept the proposal to hold the congress in England in September, 1891, leaving it to Sir Henry to decide whether the meetings shall take place in London, or partly also at Oxford. It seems, therefore, that the differences which at one time threatened to cause a serious schism among Oriental scholars are now on the way to a harmonious settlement; and that the congresses will continue to be held under the same conditions as formerly.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately a volume of *English Lyrics*, by Mr. Alfred Austin, with an introduction by Mr. William Watson, author of "At Wordsworth's Grave," recently reviewed in the ACADEMY.

MR. EDWARD STANFORD announces for publication early in July a book that suggests novel experiences to the jaded tourist. It is entitled *Camping Voyages on German Rivers*. The author is an Oxford man, who here gives an account of his adventures, with two companions, during many holidays spent in boating on the Weser, Neckar, Moselle, Main, Moldau, &c., some of which had not previously been navigated in this way. The volume will be illustrated with numerous maps.

MESSRS. TRISCHLER & Co. will publish in about a week's time, a burlesque on *In Darkest Africa*, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, to whom Messrs. Sampson Low supplied proof sheets of Mr. Stanley's work. The narrative will include a farcical description of the manner in which Emin Pasha was discovered.

THE life of Admiral Collingwood, on which Mr. Clarke Russell is engaged, and which Messrs. Methuen will publish next year, will contain a number of hitherto unpublished letters addressed to Sir Edward Blackett. Those relating to Lord Howe and the First of June are of great historic interest.

THE committee of the Selden Society have decided that the fourth volume of the society's publications shall contain a hitherto unpublished collection of precedents in French for proceedings in manorial courts. The date of the collection is doubtful, but is certainly not later than 1350. The rest of the volume will consist of actual cases from court rolls. The volume will be edited by Prof. Maitland, of Cambridge, and Mr. W. Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn.

The fifth volume will consist of the well-known *Mirror*, edited from the only MS. in existence, with a translation and a commentary. The third volume is nearly ready and will, it is expected, be issued before the long vacation.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish next week *The Gain of Life and Other Essays*, by Dr. W. O. Coupland. The principal object of the book is to inquire into the reason and intrinsic value of existence in the bodily state. The author is not a pessimist, and dissents from Von Hartmann's theory, that pain is more appreciable than pleasure because it leaves behind it a longer consciousness.

A NEW theological work, to be issued shortly by the same publisher, is *The Nature and Method of Revelation*, by the Rev. Dr. G. P. Fisher. For the satisfaction of sceptics, nine essays treat of the proofs, internal and matter-of-fact, which are afforded by study with regard to the genuineness of the Gospel narrative.

A NEW book by Mr. F. M. Allen will be published next week by Messrs. Ward & Downey. It will be entitled *Brayhard: the Strange Adventures of One Ass and Seven Champions*. Mr. Harry Furniss has illustrated it liberally.

THE next volume in the "Story of the Nations" series will be *Scotland*, by Dr. James Mackintosh, of Aberdeen.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish next week *A Son of Issachar*; a Romance of the Days of Messias, by E. S. Brooks. The scene is laid chiefly in Palestine, during the closing days of Christ's ministry; and it is in reality the story of the son of the widow of Nain, and the daughter of Jairus.

A NOVEL by Miss Sarah Tytler, the title of which is *Sapphira*, will be published in July by Messrs. Ward & Downey, who also have in the press a novel by Mr. W. Outram Tristram, entitled *Locusta*.

A NEW and revised edition of Canon Eden's *Churchman's Theological Dictionary*, with a preface by the Rev. H. C. G. Moule, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

OWING to changes that have taken place in the constitution of the publishing firm of Remington & Co., the title will, from July 1, be changed to Messrs. Eden, Remington & Co. The business will be carried on, as before, in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

IN a letter of recent date, Mr. George Kennan writes: "I have just learned that my articles in the *Century* have been translated into Bulgarian and published at Rustchuk. They are now out in German, Dutch, Polish, Russian, and Bulgarian." It has been stated, on excellent authority, that Mr. Kennan's articles have been read by the Czar of Russia, though in general the numbers of the *Century* which contain the Siberian papers continue to be refused admission to Russia until the obnoxious articles have been expunged by the press censor.

ALL will be glad to know that the series of "Bibliographical Miscellanies," begun by the late William Blades with *The Development of Signatures*, is not to be terminated by his death. He had himself put into type, to form four more numbers of the series, an expansion of the paper on "Chained Libraries," which he read before the Library Association last October, and which was then printed in the *Library* (vol. i., pp. 411-416). The first of these has just appeared, dealing with the well-known chained library at Wimborne, which, indeed, suggested the subject to the author. It is illustrated with a wood-cut of the library (from a photograph) and of the chains. The other parts, it is stated, will describe other chained libraries in the United Kingdom and elsewhere—particularly that at Hereford Cathedral and the Laurentian at Florence; and will be illustrated

with seven photo-collotype plates. In this connexion we may mention that there is a small collection of some half-dozen chained books in the parish church at Minehead; and also a similar collection at Basingstoke, which the churchwardens' accounts show to have been chained as late as 1723. We trust that Mr. Blades's third paper in the *Library*, on "Paper and Paper-marks" (pp. 217-223) was also prepared by him for independent publication in this series, which—it should be added—can be obtained from Messrs. Blades, East, & Blades.

MR. J. H. LUPTON contributes to the *Pauline* an account of a catalogue of the library of St. Paul's School in 1697, which happens to be preserved among the MSS. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The total number of volumes was then 454, including Caxton's *Chronicles*, Colet's *Grammar* of 1534, and the Paris folio of Vegetius (1532), with its curious plates, "which young Churchill may have turned over." It appears that the school library now contains no less than 5,200 volumes. Among the recent additions is a copy of the Latin Prayers used in the school in 1644, of which Mr. Lupton has issued a reprint.

THE last issue of *Caslon's Circular* prints the paper recently read before the Society of Arts by Mr. Talbot B. Reed upon "Old and New Fashions in Typography," which is illustrated with a sheet of specimens of the original founts engraved by the first Caslon in the early part of the last century. "It is not a little remarkable that the modern demand for these old founts not only continues but increases."

THE appeal issued by Mr. Stopford Brooke (ACADEMY, May 24), for subscriptions to purchase Dove Cottage as a national memorial to Wordsworth has already been answered by promises to the aggregate amount of nearly £300. The total asked for is £1,000; and the treasurer is Mr. George L. Craik, 29, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

AT the annual meeting of the Swedenborg Society, held last week, the committee reported that 3354 volumes of the society's publications have been issued during the year. Of these 1428 have been sold, 425 returned to subscribers, and 1501 presented, including 3217 volumes of the theological works in English, 1 in German, 6 in Russian, 3 in French, 86 in Latin, 11 philosophical, and 30 miscellaneous. An agent has been appointed for the Australian colonies and New Zealand, with a central depot in Sydney. An Italian professor, residing in Rome, is preparing for publication a work on Swedenborg, expository of the doctrines in his works.

Rondallística: estudi de Literatura popular. Por Pau Bertran y Bros. (Barcelona.) To this little work on folklore, with its twenty-five inedited Catalan tales, was awarded an extraordinary prize in the Floral Games of Barcelona, 1888. The *Rondalles* are the tales told round the fire, or in turn, in round, by the company assembled for any evening task in the Catalan farmhouses. In the preliminary chapters Señor Bertran discusses the current theories of the origin of folklore tales—the mythological, or atmospheric, the historical, and the anthropological; but he does not definitely adopt any. In classification he departs more widely from his authorities, and proposes one of his own, which at least has the merit of clearness, though the divisions may sometimes overlap. These are, according to the elements of the story, (1) sub-human animal tales, &c., (2) superhuman, (3) purely human. Of the first he gives seven specimens, seven of the second, eleven of the third. All are brief, some very short, all are reported in the narrator's words. The most peculiar belong to the second class, wherein our Lord and St. Peter

are the chief actors. Like some of the third class, in which priests figure, they show a satirical and irreverent vein, which differs in a marked degree from that of the same class of tales in the rest of the peninsula. No. 8, "Little Peter," is a curious blending of fuller Asturian and Basque forms of a well-known tale. Others recall Basque and Gascon versions. "Bouquet Boquill" is one of the hundred forms of "the House that Jack built." We must dissent, however, from the distinction drawn between folklore and legend; that the people did not believe the former, and do believe the latter. We have only to go low enough, or to go back far enough, to find that folklore and myth were, and are, as fully believed in as any legend. A truer distinction we believe to be this. Legend implies the germ or birth of a literature, oral or written. Genuine folklore is simply a creed, or the debris of worn-out creeds. We are glad to see that our author has in the press three volumes of Catalan *Rondalles*, and works on Catalan prayers and superstitions in preparation.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER contributes to the forthcoming number of *Mind* an article on "Space Consciousness," in reply to the Neokantians.

THE new number of the *Contemporary Review* will contain a vigorous reply by Mr. Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," to the criticisms of M. de Laveleye on his system of Nationalism. Mr. Sidney Webb also contributes an important article on "Reform of the Poor Law."

A DEBATE on the Land Tax, whether it should be imposed on the soil or on the produce, will be carried on in the July *Century* by Mr. Henry George (for the latter thesis) and Mr. Edward Atkinson (for the former).

THE *Pioneer*—a magazine of a special character, which "aims to deal in a helpful way with the complex problems of individual and social life"—will enter upon a new series with the July number. It will henceforth be printed on hand-made paper, in the finest manner, and will be published quarterly. A new feature will be the periodical survey of contemporary thought and action, by Mr. Walter Lewin. The *Pioneer* is published at Egremont, in Cheshire; and the London agent is Mr. Elkin Matthews.

WITH the July part, *Igdrasil* will be permanently enlarged from 40 to 48 pages. While acting as the organ of the Ruskin Reading Guild and kindred societies, the aim of the magazine is to look at literature, art, and social philosophy for the sake of the humanity that these influence and illustrate. The July number will contain "Ruskiniana" (Letters on Railways, &c.); The Hon. Roden Noel's "House of Ravensburg," a Study by Miss E. H. Hickey; a poem, entitled "A Sunset," by D. J. A. Langford; "Conventionality," by Margaret Hunter; "Pippa and Pompilia: Art and Simplicity of Life;" "Pictures of 1890," by Mr. Kineton Parkes.

THE first number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science*—a new quarterly review of politics and economics—will shortly appear in Philadelphia. It will contain, among other articles, one on "Politics in Canada and the United States," by Dr. Bourinot; another on "Decay of Local Government in America," by Prof. Patten; and a third on "Cheaper Railroad Fares," by Mr. J. Wetherell.

THE *Antiquary* for July will contain articles on "The Recent Discovery at Grantham," by

Precentor Venables; "The New Museum for Rome," by the Rev. Dr. J. Hirst; "The Canvas Coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby," by the Hon. Harold Dillon; and "The Coronation of James I.," by Mr. W. Branshley Rye.

A NEW adventure story, entitled "The Merchant Prince," by Mr. John Berwick Harwood, will be commenced in the July number of *Cassell's Magazine*.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine* for July will contain a second article by Mr. Alexander Gordon illustrative of peasant life and character in a northern parish, entitled "In a Scotch Smiddy."

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

IN Convocation at Durham on Tuesday last, the following degrees were conferred: D.D. by diploma on Bishop Westcott; honorary D.D. on Bishop Smythies and Prof. Hort, of Cambridge; and honorary D.C.L. on Dr. Jeune, chancellor of the diocese. The university of Oxford also conferred the honorary degree of D.D. upon Bishop Smythies on Thursday.

THE programme has just been issued of the third summer meeting of University Extension students, to be held at Oxford during the month of August. Prof. Max Müller will deliver the inaugural address on Friday, August 1. Among the other arrangements we may mention the following: three lectures on "The History of the English Language," by Dr. J. A. H. Murray, illustrated by visits to the scriptorium; three lectures on "The History of Oxford," by Mr. Falconer Madan; three lectures on "Ancient British Antiquities," by Mr. Arthur J. Evans; "Oliver Cromwell," by Mr. S. R. Gardiner; "Virgil," by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick; "Sophocles and Shakspeare," by Mr. J. Churton Collins; a special course on "The Poems of Robert Browning"; "The Principles and Practice of Etching," by Mr. F. Seymour Haden; "The Influence of Courtship on Colour," by Mr. E. B. Poulton; "Problems of Evolution, Organic and Social," by Prof. Patrick Geddes; six lectures on "Geology," by Prof. A. H. Green, illustrated by excursions in the neighbourhood of Oxford; "Three Chapters of Economic History—Trades Unions, Co-operation, Socialism," by Mr. L. L. Price. During the last three weeks of the meeting, the lectures will deal with their subjects in greater detail, and more time will be devoted to quiet study.

THE Rolleston Memorial prize—for original research in animal and vegetable morphology, physiology, and pathology, or in anthropology, open to graduates of either Oxford or Cambridge—has been awarded to Mr. J. R. Green, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who submitted a series of dissertations on "The Chemical Process of Germination"; proxime accessit, Mr. H. Balfour, of Trinity College, Oxford, the subject of whose dissertation was "The Evolution of Decorative Art." Though the prize was founded in 1883, and was intended to be biennial, this is, we believe, the first time that it has been awarded.

MR. OLIVER ELTON, late scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been elected lecturer in English literature at Owens College, Manchester. He will undertake a portion of the duties performed by Dr. Ward before his appointment as principal.

MR. JAMES W. SLATTERY, former university student in classics at Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed president of Queen's College, Cork, in the room of the late Dr. William Kirby Sullivan.

FORMER pupils of King's College, London, will regret to learn that the connexion with

that institution of Mr. Lamb, who for upwards of thirty years has filled the office of librarian, will end with the present term.

At the meeting of Convocation of the University of London, held on Tuesday, the following resolutions were adopted with reference to the proposed new charter for a teaching university of London:

"That this House, though extremely desirous not to embarrass the Senate in its efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem of reconstruction, hereby expresses its strong opinion that it ought to be consulted as to the scheme of reconstruction before that scheme is finally embodied in the draft of the new charter."

"That the purpose of the founders of this university—that its powers and privileges should eventually be the same as those of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge—requires to be kept steadily in view in arranging any scheme of reform or reconstruction; and that, in conformity with this purpose, there should be an avoidance of any provisions which may place great or predominant power in the hands of persons who are not graduates of this university."

THE Rev. William Dunn Macray has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connexion with the Bodleian Library by the issue of a second edition of his admirable *Annals of the Bodleian Library* (Clarendon Press), of which the first edition appeared in 1868. Many of Bodley's librarians have been long-lived, and none of them can have failed to be touched by the genius of the place; but not one of those who have held a higher position has laboured more continuously for the honour of the library, or associated his name more closely with it for the benefit of future generations. Mr. Macray first entered the Bodleian as a supernumerary in July 1840, when he was only fourteen years of age; and he was appointed assistant in December 1845. His labours in cataloguing and editing MSS. are known to historical students. But these *Annals of the Bodleian* form one of those familiar volumes which all lovers of literature keep on a handy shelf, as being redolent of bookish associations. The present edition is not only carried down from 1868 to 1881—the Report of the librarian has covered the subsequent period—but is augmented, out of the abundance of the author's traditional lore, to more than one-third of its original bulk. Instead of a facsimile of the Shakspeare autograph (to the authenticity of which Mr. Macray still adheres), it is illustrated with portraits of Thomas Bodley and Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and with a view of the old reading-room.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

THE CHOICE OF A MAN.

"I REGRET little, I would change still less.
Since there my past life lies, why alter it?"

"And I have laboured somewhat in my time
And not been paid profusely."

Andrea Del Sarto.—R. BROWNING.

"I mind how love repaired all ill,
Cured wrong, soothed grief, made earth amends."

Christmas Eve and Easter Day.—
R. BROWNING.

You had your choice, and you took your stand—
Wealth and fame might be won; in your hand
The world would have laid its richest prize,
But you turned from the world. Do you now
despise

What it could have given? You are not great,
But poor and unknown; it is now too late.

Ah! but I know what you might have done—
Have stained your soul ere the stake was won,
Have lied, and cheated, and felt no shame,
In the eager race for riches and fame.

Though none may know it save she and I,
You let the world and its pomp go by.

I hold, my friend, you are greater now,
Unknown, unnoticed, than if your brow
Were bound with laurel and bay, for you
Have fought the fight, and tried, and true,
You smile as you weigh the gain and the cost,
Her love you have kept, and the world that you
lost.

F. P.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

A GOOD deal of space in the June *Livre moderne* is naturally occupied by the index necessitated by the completion of the first half-yearly volume—an index truly "modern" in its exact fulness. But, besides this, and the usual reviews of new books, &c., room is made for a notice, with extracts, of certain letters between Alfred Delvau, a somewhat Bohemian but laborious and really literary man of letters, and Josephin Soulay, the Lyonnese sonneteer, for whose elegant work Gautier and others have found such pretty descriptions. We wish M. Uzanne good luck for his new venture, which may be said now to have turned the corner.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- CLARETIE, Jules. *La cigarette*. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.
DEERING, W. *The Anglo-Saxon Poets on the Judgment Day*. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M.
HAUSMANN, *Mémoires du Baron. T. 2. Préfecture de la Seine*. Paris: Victor Havard. 7 fr. 50 c.
LIARD, L. *Universités et facultés*. Paris: Colin. 3 fr. 50 c.
LITZMANN, B. *Friedrich Ludwig Schröder. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Literatur- u. Theatergeschichte*. 1. Th. Hamburg: Voos. 8 M.
ROUZAUD, H. *Les Fêtes du centenaire de l'université Montpellier, 1829*. Paris: Coulet. 12 fr.
SIEBACH, H. *Baudenmäler d. alten Rom, nach photograph. Orig.-Aufnahmen* hrg. Berlin: Wasmuth. 10 M.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- CORPUS Iuris Absessorum. Ed. J. Bachmann. Pars I. Ibi. Berlin: Schneider. 16 M.
DU ROIS DE LA VILLEFARELLA. *Les procès de Jeanne la Pucelle*. Manuscrit inédit légué par Benoit XIV. à la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bologne. Saint-Brieuc: Prud'homme. 3 fr. 10 c.
HEIDENHAIN, A. *Die Unkenpolitik Landgraf Philipps v. Hessen 1557-1562*. Halle: Niemeyer. 16 M.
HERZFELDER, F. *Gewalt u. Recht*. München: Ackermann. 3 M. 60 Pf.
KEUTGEN, F. *Die Beziehungen der Hanse zu England im letzten Drittel d. 14. Jahrh.* Gießen: Ricker. 2 M.
KÜHLER, G. *Die Entwicklung d. Kriegswesens u. der Kriegführung in der Ritterszeit von Mitte d. 11. Jahrh. bis zu den Hussitenkriegen*. Register nebst Berichtign. Breslau: Koebner. 5 M.
KOPPECK, J. *Die altischen Trieren*. Leipzig: Veit. 5 M. 60 Pf.
KUBOPATKIN. *Kritische Rückblicke auf den russisch-türkischen Krieg 1877-78*. 3. Bd. Berlin: Mittler. 4 M. 50 Pf.
PERCY, L. *Un petit-neveu de Mazarin: L. J. B. Mancini-Mazarini, Duc de Nivernais*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.
WALCKER, K. *Politik der konstitutionellen Staaten*. Karlsruhe: Neuklot. 8 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOLOGY.

- FATIO, V. *Faune des vertébrés. Vol. 5. Histoire naturelle des poissons. 2^e partie*. Basel: Georg. 16 M.
GAUDRY, A. *Les enchainements du monde animal dans les temps géologiques: fossiles secondaires*. Paris: Savy. 15 fr.
GRASSE, E. *Herbert Spencer's Lehre v. dem Unerkennbaren*. Leipzig: Veit. 3 M. 20 Pf.
GUNTHER, S. *Handbuch der mathematischen Geographie*. Stuttgart: Engelhorn. 16 M.
NATHORST, A. G. *Beiträge zur mesozoischen Flora Japan's*. Leipzig: Freytag. 5 M. 40 Pf.
OPPENHEIM, P. *Die Lend- u. Süßwasserschnecken der Vicentiner Escanbildungen*. Leipzig: Freytag. 4 M.
REIZENBERGER, E. *Lichenia africana*. Fasc. I. St. Gallen: Koppel. 3 M.
TORETTINI, Th. *Utilisation des forces motrices du Rhône et régularisation du lac Léman*. Basel: Georg. 24 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- BIRKWITH, H. C. *Die Vocale der Mundart v. Meineren*. Jena: Pohle. 2 M.
FESTI, S. P. *de verborum significatu quae supersunt cum Pauli epitome*. Ed. Ae. Thewrewk de Ponor. Pars I. Textum continens. Berlin: Calvary. 7 M. 50 Pf.

- GEHMANN, B. *Demosthenis Thracis μεταβολαὶ Ὀδυσσεύας*. Königsberg: Koch. 1 M.
MARGARETHEM-LHONDE. *e altombardische. Kritischer Text*, hrg. v. B. Wiese. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M. 50 Pf.
SPRENGEL, J. G. *De ratione quas in historia plantarum inter Plinium et Theophrastum intercedit*. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
STENGEL, E. *Verzeichnis französischer Grammatiken vom Ende d. 14. bis zum Ausgange d. 18. Jahrh.* Oppeln: Franck. 4 M. 50 Pf.
STRASSENHOFER, J. N. *Babylonische Texte*. 8. Hft. Leipzig: Pfeiffer. 12 M.
ZANDER, O. M. *De lege versificationis latinae summa et antiquissima*. Lund: Möllers. 60 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SIXTH CENTENARY OF DANTE'S BEATRICE AT FLORENCE.

16 Montagu-street, Portman-square:
June 24, 1890.

I should be glad to bring to the notice of those who may have followed with interest the communications you have allowed me to make from time to time concerning the Sixth Centenary of Beatrice, and especially of those eminent writers who have kindly acceded to my invitation to write in her honour on the occasion, that the Queen also has been pleased to testify her sympathy by contributing to the collection a copy of her works with her autograph on the first page.

[Miss] R. H. BUSK.

"COCKNEY."

Oxford: June 24, 1890.

The facts adduced in my letter of last week as to the existing senses of "cocks' eggs," in England and Germany, may have seemed, on the face of them, somewhat to disturb the parallelism between the senses of "cockney" and those of French *coco*, to which I referred in my first letter, inasmuch as it was not alleged that *coco* had actually ever meant "cocks' egg," but only that it is "terme enfantin pour un œuf." But further investigation shows that the parallelism does not fail. In Italian, Florio (1599) has "*cocco* . . . also cocking, sport, dandling, delight, or glee"; and (ed. 1611) has "*cocco* . . . also cocking or dandling sport; also, a cocks' egge." Baret (1624) has "*cocco*, an egg (a word of children); *cocco*, a darling." The new *Vocabolario Della Crusca* calls it "*voce fanciullesca che significa uovo*," i.e. a childish word signifying egg, and gives examples going back to 1550.

It is evident that this Italian *cocco* is the same as French *coco*; and we find that while modern dictionaries explain it (as Littré does *coco*) as "a child's name for an egg," and "a darling," it actually meant in the seventeenth century "cocks' egg." The explanation, "cockering or dandling," given by Florio, is also of interest, because it is precisely that of French *coqueliner*, derivative of *coco*, "to cocker, dandle, make a cockney of." "Cocker" and its sixteenth-century synonym "cockle" are, in form, frequentatives or derivatives of "cock," used in sixteenth century in the sense of "make a pullet of, pet, pamper, bring up delicately." Tussler has several instances: e.g. "Some cockneys with cocking are made verie fooles, Fit neither for prentice, for plough, nor for schooles"; and elsewhere, "Where cocking dads make sawsie lads, In youth to rage, to beg in age."

We may, I think, infer that in English *cocken-ay* = "cocks' egg," was not merely a name for the small eggs sometimes laid by hens, but also a childish and hence humorous name for a fowl's egg, generally, according to the way in which nursery diminutives like Dicky, Dicky-bird, are apt to pass into somewhat humorous general use.

As to "cocks' egg" in the primary sense, Bodley's Librarian has pointed out to me that

such a curiosity was once possessed by the University of Oxford. In a MS. catalogue by Thos. Hearne, of "Curiosities in the Anatomy School at Oxford, anno. 1721," now in the Bodleian Library, we find, among similar objects, No. 102, cock's egg; No. 103, egg found in another egg.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

"SCADINAVIA."

London: June 23, 1890.

It is well known that *Scadinavia* (agreeing with the O.E. *Sceden-ig*) is the true form of the name which appears in the current text of Pliny as *Scandinavia*. The etymology of this name, or rather of its first element, has been sought by Müllenhoff in Lappish; but the evidence on which he relied was regarded by Dr. Wilhelm Thomsen as insecure. I would suggest that the name may be explained plausibly from Germanic sources. **Skadīno-* is the exact phonological equivalent of *σκοτεινός* (cf. *shade*), so that *skadīnā a(h)wja* may possibly have meant "the dark island." The alternative form **Skadīnjā*—apparently implied in the *Scandia*, *Scandza*, of Ptolemy and Jordanis, and in the O.N. *Skáni*—may be a parallel derivative from the same root. There seems to be some reason for thinking that *Scadinavia* was originally the name of an imaginary island in the extreme north, the mythical primitive seat of the Germanic race. The notion that the regions of the far north were wrapped in perpetual darkness prevailed widely in antiquity, and is easily accounted for. Reports of the long nights of northern lands would naturally give rise to the inference that in countries still more remote from the sun the night would be perpetual. The hypothesis of an original mythical reference in the name is not, however, absolutely necessary to justify the derivation which I have proposed; the *Scadinavia* of historical geography might very naturally have been called "the isle of darkness" by those who dwelt farther south.

HENRY BRADLEY.

"RAGMAN."

Wimbledon: June 23, 1890.

I find that I must withdraw the suggestion made by me in THE ACADEMY of January 18 that the word "ragman" might mean a deed poll as distinguished from an indenture.

I had in my hands at the Record Office a few days ago a bundle of Richard II.'s "Blank Charters," or "Ragmans," and found that, in fact, the obligations in question were made in the shape of indentures, being all cut at the top with an indented see-saw edge.

I would therefore fall back on Mr. Bradley's alternative suggestion that the word simply meant a formal document, perhaps a sealed obligation or grant.

J. H. RAMSAY.

"SURVIVALS" IN NEGRO FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington,
Virginia: June 4, 1890.

In the ACADEMY for December 28, 1889, p. 422, there is an extract from the *Cleveland Leader* regarding some negro funeral ceremonies in the United States. It is there said that the custom of placing statuettes, vases, cups, saucers, broken crockery, children's toys and playthings, and other articles upon newly-made graves was almost universal among the coloured people of the South, and, by implication, that the placing of partially emptied medicine bottles upon graves was equally common.

Since reading that letter, repeated inquiry with regard to the latter custom, and that of

placing children's toys and playthings over the dead, has resulted only in finding that, so far as the persons questioned (both white and coloured) knew, no such customs had ever been heard of or seen in these parts, the Valley of Virginia. While there are statuettes, broken crockery-ware and glass and vases upon the graves in the coloured burial ground of this town—Lexington—there are no medicine bottles or playthings. The more intelligent coloured people showed as much surprise about such customs as the white. But during a recent visit to Petersburg, Virginia, a town twenty-two miles south of Richmond, in passing through the coloured burial ground there was noticed upon the children's graves many of the articles mentioned in the *Cleveland Leader*—medicine bottles, three or four sometimes upon a grave, partially filled with the medicine last taken by the deceased, dolls and portions of dolls, children's china tea sets, a psalter, pottery ornaments of various kinds, more or less damaged, vases and glass vessels, the latter frequently containing flowers. Nothing could be satisfactorily learned as the reason for putting those articles upon the graves beyond that it was a custom which had been long followed. One old coloured woman said, after much coaxing and pressing for a reason, that the medicine, she had been told, was placed upon the graves that the dead might see what they had taken, at the same time expressing her dislike to and non-conformity with the custom, saying she had buried her "old man" and had put nothing of the kind on his grave. Another woman seemed to think it was done to mark the position of the grave. A coloured man present pooh-poohed all of it, and said it was nothing but "foolishness."

In connexion with these customs there is another which seems to be widely prevalent among the coloured people—that of leaving the pick and shovel which have been used alongside the grave until again needed. Why this is done no one appears to know.

W. G. BROWN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, June 30, 8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Explorations in Cilicia Trachela, Asia Minor," by Mr. J. Theodore Bent.
WEDNESDAY, July 2, 8 p.m. Elizabethan: "James Harrington's Commonwealth of Oceana," by Mr. W. H. Cowham.
THURSDAY, July 3, 4 p.m. Archaeological Institute: "Roman Antiquities of Augsburg and Ratisbon," by Prof. B. Lewis; "The Keys of St. Peter at Lige and Maestricht," by Mr. E. W. Beck.
FRIDAY, July 4, 8 p.m. Geological Association: "Notes on the Geology of the Long Excursion to the Mendip Hills," by the Rev. H. H. Winwood.

SCIENCE.

Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples.
By Dr. O. Schrader. Translated by F. B. Jevons from the Second Edition of the German. (Charles Griffin & Co.)

DR. SCHRADER'S *Sprachvergleichung und Urgeschichte* is so well known to students of comparative philology and of primitive history that it is needless to dwell on the general character of the work. Its astonishing range of learning is accompanied and guided by a hardly less astonishing sobriety and scientific self-restraint. In a field where the temptation to press unduly into the service of a reconstruction evidence just a little, or often more than a little, doubtful has proved too much for almost all his predecessors, Dr. Schrader has steadily applied the canons of a strict phonetic equivalence. His own etymologies, always ingenious, are sometimes, by the nature of the case, uncertain, but I do not think that they are ever impossible. If he

often abstains from drawing a positive conclusion, when he does make a statement, it can rarely be refuted. His work deserves richly the rank, which has been so generally accorded to it, of a first-rate authority.

This second edition is described by the author himself as "an almost entirely new work." But this language is not to be taken too literally, and is correct at most only of the fourth part. This part, which deals with "The Primeval Period," has been expanded, so that instead of being little more than a quarter of the whole work (pp. 333-454) it is now nearly one-half (pp. 240-443 E. T.). Part i., "The History of Linguistic Palaeontology," has been compressed, rather than expanded, for the most part by excising the illustrations and criticisms of the errors of earlier scholars. Half-a-dozen pages, dealing with the most recent researches of Brugmann, Windisch, Pöschke, and Penka, do not in bulk make up for the omission of much that may have seemed of merely historic interest. Part ii. has also lost a chapter, though a brief one, on the difficulty of reconstructing the primitive language; but it has received a few important additions. I may notice that Dr. Schrader has not always been skilful in his numerous transpositions. On p. 109 we read, "If we pause for a moment on the last-named, the Celtic languages," and are bewildered to know what "last-named" means here, until we notice that in the earlier edition a passage preceded this which made it clear, whereas now it is replaced by a quite different discussion. Part iii., one of the most thorough sections of the earlier edition, dealing with the first appearance of metals, has been brought up to date, without any important expansion. Dr. Schrader has failed to notice that on p. 234 he describes the *cateia* as a club, while on p. 235 it reappears as a spear. But, in Part iv., the recasting has been very extensive. The introductory chapter is rewritten and much expanded, the most important addition being the following:

"In the first edition of this book we still hesitated to give a decided answer to the question as to the original home of the Indo-Europeans. Now, after nearly twelve years' work on matters relating to the primeval history of our race, we will venture on an attempt to solve this important problem."

Of the fourteen chapters in this Part seven are quite new: on "The Animal Kingdom," "The Plant World," "Computation of Time," "Clothing," "Dwellings," "Traffic and Trade," and "The Culture of the Indo-Europeans," although the material was to some small extent to be found under other heads. The chapter on language has been omitted, doubtless from the feeling that it was too compressed to be of much value; and that on religion has been completely rewritten. It now contains a short sketch of the history of comparative mythology, and a careful revision of the most frequently asserted etymological equations touching the belief in the gods. The conclusion to which Dr. Schrader comes is that there were in the primitive Indo-European period predicates expressing the divine, and that these were applied to the sky, the sun, the fire, the dawn, the storm, and the thunder; but that at present there is no evidence that the worship of ancestors was

usual. The closing chapter accumulates the evidence that the earliest home of the Indo-Europeans is to be sought in the South Russian steppes. Without entering on further details, it is enough to say that the second edition practically supersedes the first; and Mr. Jevons was fortunate in being able to use the advance-sheets of the revised work, so as to be able to publish it at the first in its greatly improved form.

As to the translation, it is what was to be expected from a scholar of Mr. Jevons's reputation. On the whole, it is easy and fluent; and so far as I have compared it closely with the original—for about one-fourth of the book—it is usually very accurate. No critic, least of all one who has had experience of the possibilities of error in so heavy a piece of work, will be hard upon a few oversights; but it may be worth while pointing some of them out, with a view to their removal. Mr. Jevons fluctuates curiously between "Indo-European" and "Indo-German" as a translation for *Indo-germanisch*. There is something to be said for either version, but nothing for the employment of both promiscuously. There are half a dozen instances where (by a misprint or a slip) there is a plural put for a singular (e.g., *stories*, p. 6, *ravens*, p. 383, &c.). On p. 2, "east to west" is written for "west to east"; on p. 22, l. 11 up, "did" should be "does"; on p. 27, "this includes" should be "followed by"; on p. 34, *noch* is rendered "not," to the ruin of the sense; on p. 37, read "much more interest"; on p. 46, "strength and power" should be "strength and wealth"; on p. 63, "modern times" should be "recent years." On p. 77, the Romans are spoken of as "driven from the stage of history" by the Germans, which is nonsense, not due to Schrader. Dr. Benfey is not now living, as is implied in a loose translation on p. 87. No single equation can be "the corner-stone" on which to build a history—it may be, as Dr. Schrader calls it (p. 138), a stone in the building. Mr. Gladstone has said that "among" the axes and hatchets of the Greeks may have been some of stone, but not "by" them (p. 228). "The Transylvanian of Saxony" should surely be "the Saxon of Transylvania" (p. 119). There is a rather funny use of the word "tremendous," which is made to do duty for a considerable variety of German words. But the most comical touch is on p. 101, where we have a reference to Ecker's suspicion of the "plicated, cockroach race of Indo-Europeans." The utter bewilderment which these "cockroaches" cause is somewhat relieved when one finds that Ecker is talking of a "kakerlakengeschlecht"; for "kakerlaken" is nothing more harmful than an albino!

The translator might, perhaps, have taken on himself some of the functions of an editor, at least so far as to have given references to English books in their original edition, and to German books—such, for instance, as Kiepert's *Ancient Geography*—in the trustworthy English versions. It would also have been convenient to have inserted in the margin the pages of the original. But, on the whole, little but thanks is due to him for the competence and the promptitude with which he has put this important book within the reach of the English reader. A. S. WILKINS.

PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Northern 'Ajlân. By G. Schumacher. (Palestine Exploration Fund.) Small as it is, this volume is one of the most valuable issued by the Palestine Exploration Fund. Mr. Schumacher is a careful explorer and a good surveyor, whose thorough knowledge of Arabic and acquaintance with the manners of the natives of Palestine give him exceptional advantages for acquiring information. His memoir contains an exhaustive account of the ancient Decapolis of Perea as well as of the numerous Greek and Roman remains that still exist in it. Plans and drawings are given of the important ruins of Gadara, Capitolias, and Arbela, none of which had previously been surveyed; and the book is provided with an excellent map. No one who is interested in Palestine can afford to be without it. We must not omit to say that the volume has been edited for the press by Mr. Guy le Strange, who has done his work well. The list of Arabic local names at the end, with their significations in the Arabic of the *fellahin*, will be welcomed by both the geographer and the philologist.

The Pilgrim's Handbook to Jerusalem. By L. de Hamme. (Burns & Oates.) This is intended for Catholic pilgrims who visit Jerusalem believing in the authenticity of the various holy places that are shown there. As such it is exempt from criticism. It seems to contain all the information, both religious and practical, which a "pilgrim" would desire.

The Asaph Psalms in their connexion with the Early Religion of Babylonia. The Hulsean Lectures for 1889. By E. G. King. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co.) Dr. King is a good Hebrew scholar, and his suggestions are always ingenious and free from conventionality. His lectures will be found interesting and instructive even by those who would be most inclined to dispute his conclusions. He endeavours to show that the "Asaph Psalms" are connected with the seventh month of the Jewish year and with the name of Elohim; that the three "covenant-names," El, Elohim, and Jehovah, are severally associated with the three seasons; and that the word Asaph was not the name of an individual, but of an order of priests whose office was connected with the Asaph or Feast of "Ingathering" in the seventh month. It is thus identical with the Babylonian *asip* or "prophet," with which the name of Joseph has been compared. Among other suggestive remarks in the lectures is one on the relation between the work of the first three days in the first chapter of Genesis and that of the last three days, the creation of the heavenly bodies corresponding to the creation of light, the creation of the birds to that of the firmament, and the creation of animals to that of the earth. This threefold division of time Dr. King connects with the three seasons and the great festivals which marked them.

Schabbâth. Der Mischnatraktat "Schabbath." Herausgeg. und erklärt. von Hermann L. Strack. (Leipzig: Hinrichs.) The increased attention to Hebrew in England leads one to hope that Prof. Strack's useful series of Mishna treatises will find friends in our colleges. Dr. Taylor's edition of the "Sayings of the Jewish Fathers" is, in most respects, an ideal one; but smaller and cheaper editions of Mishna books are a necessity, if the study is to be carried beyond the *Pirgê Abôth*. Prof. Strack's former publications have been vocalised; the *Schabbâth* is his first unpunctuated edition. The type is a luxury to the eyes; the paragraphs are numbered in our Western way; and the footnotes often tell the reader how two of the chief MSS. vocalise the text. There is also a summary of the contents and a vocabulary. Several MSS. have been compared, some of them completely, for the correction of the

text; among these, of course, is that edited by Mr. Lowe, of Cambridge, in 1883.

Die Agadâ der Tannaiten. Von Wilhelm Bacher. Band II. (Strassburg: Karl Trübner.) We have already called attention to the first volume of this most industrious compilation, full of first-hand notices respecting the teachers of the later Jewish Church, down to the completion of the Mishna. The present volume, which begins with R. Meir, the most distinguished of the disciples of Akiba, concludes the work. The order is mostly etymological, though chapter xi. brings together a number of sayings and comments proceeding not merely from a single teacher but from his school (that of Ishmael), and chapter xix. tells all that is known about a number of Tannaites of somewhat uncertain age. Dr. Bacher points out that it is a mistake to distinguish the doctors of Palestine as early as M. Renan does (*Les Evangiles*, p. 66) into Halakists and Agadists. It is not till the third century A.D. that we find popular exegetes or Agadists who have given little or no evidence of their study of the legal tradition. We cannot say that in the year 74 "the Halakists treated the Agadists (and for them the Christians were Agadists) as frivolous people, strangers to the one serious study—that of the Tora." The arbitrary and yet sometimes most ingenious Agadistic exegesis was reconcilable with the passionate study of the precepts of the Law. The Agadists of this volume are mostly well known as Halakists.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Science in Plain Language—"Evolution," "Antiquity of Man," "Bacteria," &c. By W. Durham. (Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.) These articles, which have been reprinted from the *Scotsman* newspaper, form a meritorious attempt to state in plain language without any controversial bias the leading subjects of modern philosophical investigation. Thus they are eminently fitted for mechanics' institutes, village libraries, and the like. Being suggestive, they point out problems in natural history calculated to interest thoughtful students and provoke them to consult further authorities. Mr. Durham writes excellently on natural selection, protoplasm, colour in nature, and the movements and sleep of plants, stating what is known already on these and kindred points, but avoiding anything that might lead to heart-burnings and disputation. His little book is nothing if not dispassionate. In his chapter on ancient lake dwellings, the author might have instanced the account of the lake-dwellers on the piles driven into Lake Præstas, as related by Herodotus, in support of the view that the practice of living in such aquatic communities survived to historic times. It is a pleasure to commend this carefully written little book.

Glimpses into Nature's Secrets. By E. A. Martin. (Elliot Stock.) Another of the endless series of little books on nature which have been so common of late years. The author takes his readers to the seaside, and then to the downs. The first gives an opportunity to describe a good many sea creatures more or less familiar to most people; the latter reveals Mr. Martin as a geologist. Two chapters are of considerable interest—on the old Roman wall of London, and on the geological position of London. We quite agree with him that nowhere can the geology of London be better studied than in the well-exposed beds at Charlton. The Thanet sands and Woolwich series are there especially prominent. Anyone desirous of knowing something of the geology of London and its environs might do worse than read this book. It should be added that most of its chapters have already seen the light in divers periodicals.

Studies in Evolution and Biology. By Alice Bodington. (Elliot Stock.) These ten essays reflect in clever language and clear arrangement the most extreme doctrines of evolution. From the mammalia and flora of a long distant past the authoress passes lightly to the leucocytes and bacilli of the latest microscopic researches. It is as well not to ask demonstrative proof in her narrative (from Semper) of the *onchidia* and their ninety-eight dorsal eyes ready to shoot "globules of secretion" at enemies, or of the supposed luminous organs on the exterior of many deep sea-fishes. The old accounts of life and man are little to the mind of this advanced lady. Life, it seems "as an entity has no more existence than the phlogiston of the earlier chemists." Again, "in the earlier stages of the cooling of our globe this complex molecule was, perhaps, one of the latest to combine its atoms; when, we are never likely to know, but the how is neither more nor less mysterious than the coming together of any other combination of atoms." As for man, he "inherits rudiments in common with other mammals from hermaphrodite ancestors"; but it is allowed that his brain was remarkable "even in its lemuroid form." He has developed into what we were wont to deem a lord of the creation, and yet he is poorly fashioned for the part he has to play in the world, not "fearfully and wonderfully made" as an earlier authority fancied. "Valves in the veins have not been developed where they are most essentially needed by a creature standing erect, the most vital parts of the body are absolutely unprotected, and the abdominal organs are too heavy for their position, and many painful diseases and displacements are the direct results of this state of things." Of course, "the argument from design is wholly put out of court by the awkwardness of the whole plan." After this terrible indictment it may be hoped for the sake of poor human nature that development will henceforth proceed at a faster rate than of old. At present matters are in a sad coil; "in short, a state of things we might expect from a blind struggle in the ascent from a worm-like organism to a human being; but neither creditable nor credible on the hypothesis of special creation." We have allowed the authoress to speak for herself; but Lucretius held much of her belief a good many centuries ago.

OBITUARY.

SIR WARINGTON SMYTH.

BRITISH mining, in its scientific as distinguished from its commercial aspect, has suffered a loss little less than irreparable by the sudden death of Sir Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S.

Accomplished as a linguist, and singularly gifted as a lecturer, possessing an intimate acquaintance with the mines not only of this country but of the Continent, a man of remarkably genial disposition, and, above all, of unimpeachable integrity, Sir Warington stood between the scientific world and the mining community in a position absolutely unique. On the formation of the Government School of Mines in Jermyn Street in 1851, Mr. Smyth was appointed, on the nomination of Sir Henry De la Beche, as lecturer on mining and mineralogy; and although he resigned the mineralogical lectureship after having held it for thirty years, he remained professor of mining until the day of his death, having thus guided the scientific teaching of the principles of mining in this country for well nigh forty years. Previously to his connexion with the school, he had been attached for several years to the Geological Survey, and had written valuable descriptions of various minin-

districts, especially in North Wales and in the south-east of Ireland. For work as a mining geologist he was peculiarly fitted by previous training, having studied in the mining academies of Schemnitz in Hungary and of Freiberg in Saxony, and having spent several years in travelling through the principal mining districts of Europe, in company with several distinguished continental geologists.

Sir Warrington was born at Naples, nearly seventy-three years ago, at a time when his father, Admiral Smyth, was in command of H.M.S. *Adventure*, conducting a hydrographic survey of the Mediterranean. After spending his early boyhood in Italy, and evincing great fondness for the sea, he was brought to England, and placed successively at Westminster and Bedford schools, passing thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he lived for some years on the Continent, visiting mines in Germany, Hungary, and Transylvania, and extending his journeys, not without danger, to Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and Kurdistan. Returning to England about 1844, he rapidly took a prominent position as a scientific authority on mining, and ultimately became not only a professor at the Royal School, but mineral surveyor to the Duchy of Cornwall and chief inspector of Crown mines. Wherever the interests of British mining were under official consideration, Sir Warrington's opinion was sought; and in 1876 he was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines—a position which, from the conscientious manner in which he performed its duties, involved the sacrifice of his leisure for seven years. His official duties, especially in the later years of his life, were of so engrossing a character as to leave but little opportunity for the exercise of his literary gifts. But in 1856 he published an interesting volume entitled *A Year with the Turks*; and about ten years later he wrote a *Rudimentary Treatise on Coal and Coal-Mining*, which has just reached its seventh edition. Sir Warrington's contributions to scientific literature are, however, mostly buried in the early volumes of the *Memoirs* of the Geological Survey, in the *Journal* of the Geological Society, and in the *Reports* on the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris. The esteem in which he was held by geologists was shown by his having occupied for many years various honorary positions at the Geological Society, including that of president.

Those who met Sir Warrington at the Royal Society's *soirée* on June 18 little thought that his active life would be brought to a close within twelve hours. While engaged in his library on Thursday morning he passed peacefully away; and on last Wednesday his remains were laid to rest in the quiet churchyard of St. Erth, in Cornwall—a fit resting-place for one whose affections through life had been shared between the ocean and the mine.

F. W. RUDLER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YENISSEI INSCRIPTIONS.—INSCRIPTION NO. III.

Barton-on-Humber: June 14, 1890.

Ins. No. III., "une belle pierre . . . qui penchait très-fort a été relevée grâce aux efforts de l'expédition," consists of six lines containing 257 letters, and is written in Mongol, whereas Ins. No. II, which is short and informal, is a rude hunting record, written (if I am correct) in Tohogatai, an Uighur dialect, on a stone bearing representations of stags and wild boars. Hence, we may expect the longer and more formal inscriptions to be in Mongol, and the shorter and rougher to be in some other dialect of Northern Asia. Thus, in Ins. XXXII., which consists of a few words written

here and there amongst "scènes de chasse, scènes d'animaux," we meet three times, in appropriate circumstances, with the word *Okaeschi*, which Strahlenberg gives as "elk" in the now extinct Arintzi dialect. The actual inscription-forms are *oegaeschi* (2) and *oegaeschi*, for the same word is frequently spelt in different ways, which depend "upon the taste and fancy of the speller." The discovery of this word afforded me considerable assistance in the transliteration of the script; and, but for the good old traveller, its translation would have been impossible.

The circumstances connected with Ins. No. III. appear to be as follows: In 1294, Oldsheitu, a son of Ching-kin, the second son of Khubilai, succeeded his grandfather on the Mongol throne, his father having died in 1285. Soon after his accession "he raised his father and mother to the imperial rank, and ordered monuments to be set up in honour of his father" and "of Khubilai" (Howarth, *Hist. of the Mongols*, i. 285). Oldsheitu died in 1307; the raising of his father, Ching-kin, "to the imperial rank" was, of course, like the monuments, a posthumous honour. The Mon. period-notation of that epoch was by a twelve-years' animal-cycle or time-zodiac; and this inscription which (if I am correct) is "in honour of Khubilai" and alludes to Ching-kin as *Khkhaan* ("Great Khan"), which he never actually was, is dated "at the end of the year of the Dog." Now we know that 1314 was a "Tiger-year" (vide A. Wylie, in the *Journal Asiatique*, 1862, tom. xix., pp. 461-71), and, as such, the third of the cycle, the Dog-year being the eleventh. Hence, 1298 was a Dog-year, and the only Dog-year in the reign of Oldsheitu, and thus we obtain a date for the inscription.

I will give, as a specimen, line 6:

xaenueutxei : djkzaanut : uizua : ilnga
over Khans great the-master, of-the-people
Kkhkhu : neuu : kmlau : ang :
the-Khkhaan Khubilai (was) Date (lit. animal) :
nuuoxingiaue uuu
of-the-Dog end-of-the-year

The transliteration does not profess to give all the exact vocalic differences; thus, there are various *u*-forms in the script, doubtless representing *u*, *ü*, *ui*, &c. Reserving further remarks, I will take as a test-word *khkhu : neuu*. I have no doubt as to the reading of any of the characters; the first letter, which is repeated, is a Runic *k*. Mr. A. Wylie rendered this word, which occurs several times in "une inscription Mongole en caractères Pa-ese-pa (vide ACADEMY, March 22, 1890, p. 209), dated 1314, *G'akhanu* (i.e., *Khakan* "Great Khan"); but Prof. Lacouperie (to whose exhaustive article, "Khan, Khakan, and other Tartar Titles," in the *Babylonian and Oriental Record*, Nov.-Dec., 1888, I would refer the reader) renders the title *Kaan*, remarking (1) that in the Tibetan script, upon which the "Bagpa" is based, "vocalic support was used whenever in the middle of a word one vowel succeeds another," and that in the inscription of 1314 the word is really spelt "*Kh+a+vocalic support+an*," and is thus actually *Khaan*; (2) that *Kaan* (= *Khaan*, = *Khkhaan*) "was a new title assumed by Ökhötei," and (3) that Marco Polo spells the name of the Mongol rulers of China, of whom Khubilai was the first, *Kaan* (practically the actual form in the inscription), "which he could not have done if the old title of *Khakan* had been assumed by them." We may, therefore, note that (1) the inscription must be subsequent to the accession of Ökhötei; (2) the interpunction (:) may divide syllables as well as words; (3) the word and its termination in *u* is common to both inscriptions; (4) the certainty of the occurrence and meaning of this special and peculiar word, which is a contraction of *Khakan*; and, lastly (5), the accuracy of Marco Polo.

ROBERT BROWN, JUN.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Albert medal to Mr. W. H. Perkin, "for his discovery of the method of obtaining colouring matter from coal-tar, a discovery which led to the establishment of a new and important industry, and to the utilisation of large quantities of a previously worthless material."

THE London Mathematical Society has awarded the De Morgan memorial medal (given triennially) to Lord Rayleigh, for his researches in mathematical physics. The previous awards have been to Profs. Cayley and Sylvester. The medal will be presented at the annual meeting in November next.

AT the last meeting of the scientific committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. Morris called attention to the fact that the Royal Society had assigned £100, on the recommendation of the Government Grant Committee, for an inquiry into the composition of London fog, with special regard to the constituents of fog injurious to plant-life. An informal conversation followed with reference to chemical investigations to be undertaken in the laboratory of University College, under the superintendence of Dr. Oliver.

THE first meeting of the Museums Association, held last week at Liverpool under the presidency of the Rev. H. H. Higgins, was highly successful. The proceedings were opened on Wednesday evening by an appropriate discourse by the president; and the mornings of the two following days were devoted to the reading and discussion of papers by Prof. Boyd Dawkins, Mr. F. W. Rudler, Mr. J. Cameron, and others. The members were entertained by the Liverpool Museum Committee; by the Mayor of Liverpool, at the Townhall; and by Mr. J. L. Bowes, at his splendid Japanese Museum. Excursions to Chester and several other places added to the attractiveness of the gathering. It has been decided that next year's meeting shall be held at Cambridge.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, June 10)

PROF. FLOWER, vice-president, in the chair.—The chairman exhibited a fetish brought by the Rev. L. O. Warner from the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa.—Mr. Theodore Bent read a paper on "The Nomad Tribes of Asia Minor." The paper referred in the first place to the heterogeneous mass of nationalities on and around the Celtic plain, but took only one point for discussion, namely, the religion of the Ansairi around Tarsus, identifying this cult with that of the Ali-Ullah-hi of Northern Persia, and proving that most nomads from the Mediterranean to the Caspian belong to this secret religion. The dogmas of the religion were set forth as obtained from three sources, namely—account of a renegade, Suleiman; studies among the Ali-Ullah-hi; researches among the Ansairi of Tarsus.—The Rev. E. F. Wilson read a few "Notes on some North American Indians."—In a paper entitled "A Contribution to a Scientific Phrenology," Mr. Bernard Hollander presented the result of further investigations into brain functions—the first series of which has been published in the *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute for August, 1889—showing again a striking similarity between modern experimental research and the observations made by the founders of the phrenological doctrine. (1) The centre for visual perception and ideation (first occipital convolution), considered by some physiologists to be the centre for the "concentration of attention," corresponds with the localisation of "concentrativeness" by Geo. Combe. (2) Mr. Herbert Spencer, who, in the *Zoist*, Vol. I. and II., published his phrenological observations, considers the area which Dr. Gall connected with visions and hallucina-

tions to be the centre for the revivification of ideas, which in its unnatural actions is accompanied by a difficulty in distinguishing revived impressions from real impressions. The localisation is the same as Dr. Ferrier's centre (12), the excitation of which causes such movements of eye-balls and head as are "essential to the revivification of ideas." (3) Excitation of the third and fourth external convulsion in jackals and cats is accompanied by retraction of the ear, a sudden spring or bound forward, opening of the mouth, with vocalisation and other signs of emotional expression such as spitting and lashing the tail as if in rage. Dr. Gall located in the same area the carnivorous instinct, termed "destructiveness" by his followers, and considered by Prof. Bain to be merely another name for the irascible emotion. Though the investigations are by no means finished, Mr. Hollender expressed the hope that an examination of his two communications may induce scientists to reconsider the antiquated system of phrenology, which has hitherto failed to recommend itself to the scientific world.

SHELLEY SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, June 11)

W. M. Rossetti, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier gave a lecture on "Shelley as a Scientific Poet." A knowledge of natural history, remarked the lecturer, is invaluable to artists and poets, for there can be no really successful artistic work without a close and accurate observation of natural phenomena. The term "creation," as applied to poetical writing, is a misnomer; poets do not create, but combine things already created. Shakspeare having been instanced as one of the most faithful observers of open-air life, the lecturer proceeded to point out that Shelley had naturally an observant mind, and had given evidence of his scientific proclivities in his youth at Eton and Oxford, the effect of which studies is seen in the extreme accuracy of his descriptions of nature. The "Sensitive Plant" was quoted as illustrative of the truthfulness with which Shelley could depict the growth and decay of plants and the changes of the seasons; while the contest between the eagle and the serpent in "Laon and Cythna" was pronounced to be a masterpiece of description in a style which is not usually well-handled by artists—the motions of snakes being rarely drawn with fidelity. The rest of the lecture was devoted to a careful and exceedingly interesting analysis of Shelley's well-known lyric, "The Cloud," which Mr. Tegetmeier declared to be one of the most scientific of poems—a mass of meteorological facts expressed in poetical language.—A discussion followed, in which the chairman, Mr. H. Buxton Forman, Dr. Furnivall, Mr. H. S. Salt, and others took part.

HELLENIC SOCIETY.—(Annual Meeting, Monday, June 23.)

SIR CHARLES NEWTON, in the chair.—Prof. Jebb was elected president in the place of the late Bishop Lightfoot. Messrs. J. B. Bury, A. E. Haigh, F. Haverfield, H. Babington Smith, and R. Elsey Smith were elected to vacancies on the council. The hon. secretary (Mr. George Macmillan) read the council's report. After reference to the loss of prominent members in the past year, and to the contents of the last volume of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, allusion was made to various schemes for rendering accessible to members photographs of scenes and monuments in Greece and Sicily. The grant of £100 to the British School at Athens had been renewed for one year only, not with any intention of withdrawing further support from the school, but in order that the case might be considered on its merits year by year. The school had had in the past session an abundant supply of students, and had done excellent work. On the financial side the position of the society was so far satisfactory that, after meeting all the ordinary expenses, an effective balance of £150 was shown to the good. Fifty new members had been elected in the course of the year; but, unfortunately, an equal number had been lost by death or resignation. Members were accordingly urged to do their utmost to bring in new candidates, so that the society might grow steadily in numbers and influence, and year by year become better able to carry out the various objects which it had in view. On the motion of the

chairman, seconded by Mr. F. W. Percival, the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Ernest Gardner, the director of the British School at Athens, read a paper on "The Chief Archaeological Discoveries of the Year in Greece." The proceedings were closed with the usual votes of thanks to the auditors and to the chairman. In acknowledging the vote, Sir Charles Newton congratulated the society upon securing for its president so accomplished a scholar as Prof. Jebb, and dwelt particularly upon his power of stating the results of research in clear and graceful language.

FINE ART.

SOME BOOKS ON ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

Römische Herrschaft in West Europa. Von E. Hübner. (Berlin: Hertz; London: Williams & Norgate.) The time is probably come at which a series of monographs on Roman provinces might be usefully and successfully written. The literary evidences, given by historians or satirists or moralists, upon the condition of the countries which the Roman government was called on to administer, have been carefully worked up and are probably exhausted. The inscriptions are not all known to us, nor are those which are known completely utilised. They are arranged and indexed by the labour of learned men, but all their matter is not yet extracted. Nevertheless, so much has been already achieved that it would now be quite possible to depict the inner life and the external history of each province more fully, accurately, and vividly than could ever have been done before. The fifth volume of Mommsen's *Römische Geschichte* has drawn an outline of the kind of thing we want; but we should like to see something fuller, especially on the social and religious sides. On the other hand, Finlay's *History of Greece under the Romans* is larger and comes lower down than is needful. Finlay, too, had not control of the curious matter given us by the inscriptions for the life of provincials. Waddington's *Fastes of Asia* and De Lessert's *Fastes de la Numidie* are over-dry and disjointed. They do not give us the life of the place, but little more than a list of officials. Of course, some Englishman should set the example by writing an account of Roman Britain. The field is clear. Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon* is out of date. Mr. Scarth's little book is too slight. The material is in some ways very scanty; but such dry work as the explorations of Mr. Gomme and Mr. Haverfield in the old columns of the *Gentleman's Magazine* tends to increase it, while from time to time new finds are made, chiefly in the North of England. Thus the Mars Thingsus to whom Dr. Hübner devotes one of his essays has been brought forward by two altars, dedicated to him, found at Housesteads in 1883; and the Romano-British pantheon was enlarged in 1876 by the newly-discovered deity Coventina. Dr. Hübner's collection of essays, chiefly reprinted from the *Deutsche Rundschau* and *Hermes*, comes very near to realising our wish for a general view of Roman provinces. It deals with Britain, Germany, and Spain, which countries it handles with remarkable sureness of touch and fulness of knowledge; and readers of the German periodicals will be glad to find brought together the essays which they admired when published separately.

Inscriptions Antiques de la Côte-d'Or. Par Paul le Jay. (Paris: Bouillon.) The "Bibliothèque de l'École pratique des hautes Etudes" is a collection in which several valuable works have been published; for instance, Havet's treatise on the Saturnian metre, Graux's account of the Greek manuscripts in the Escorial, and Cler-

mont-Ganneau's "Studies in Oriental Archaeology." The book before us, which forms the eightieth volume of the series, can hardly be rated as high as those just named, but it is a useful and valuable publication. It contains all the Roman inscriptions known to have been discovered in the department of the Côte d'Or, the district, that is, of Dijon, Beaune, and Châtillon. The author has searched all the literature of the subject, and has personally examined afresh a good many of the inscriptions. Such a book must needs be useful. The epigraphy of Gallia Narbonensis has recently been dealt with in the twelfth volume of the *Corpus*; but the volumes that are to deal with Gallia Comata seem still far off in the future, and the texts are meanwhile only to be found in scattered periodicals and local publications. How far the author has exhausted the latter we cannot say, but he seems to have paid attention to the minutest fragments. The editing is apparently well done. The explanations are occasionally a trifle verbose; occasionally one thinks that more might have been made out in the way of reading or interpretation. One would like to know if Nos. 5 and 139 are really genuine; one would be inclined in No. 59 to read the last line *Sacrovir v(otum) s(olvit)*, and so forth. But this notice is not the place for such criticisms, and they would give a very unfair idea of the book. There is a general absence of irrational guesses, and the whole treatment seems sober and careful. The texts themselves are, it is to be feared, not very valuable. Many are brief sepulchral records, and one is rather reminded of the criticism passed by Hirschfeld on the Narbonense inscriptions, "numero magis quam rerum copia insignes." As compared with these latter, they naturally show a far less intense Roman civilisation, though the contrast is perhaps heightened by the fact that there are in the Côte d'Or few sites of considerable towns. However, English readers will perhaps be inclined to draw a parallel rather between the Côte d'Or and Christian Britain as revealed to us by (say) the Welsh inscriptions which have been edited by Hübner and Westwood. The laconic gravestones *monimetu(m) Sacuria Mutaci, Antan(us) Cant(i)* and the rest, the Keltic names, the "pyramidal stelae" all strike a Latin scholar as unfamiliar; but they have their parallels in Wales. The only Roman inscriptions which are really common in the Côte d'Or are oculists' stamps, and how little those prove is shown by the fact that one turned up in 1842 in Tipperary. English readers will also be interested by the account of the walls of Dijon. From these walls, which are of Roman date, a number of inscriptions have been extracted, mostly though not entirely of sepulchral character. We have thus a parallel to the walls of Chester and Chichester, and another proof, if proof be needed, that the Romans used their inscribed stones for building purposes. The account of the Dijon walls is very full and deserves the attention of those who are interested in the still vexed question as to the date of the north wall at Chester. In conclusion, we would express a hope that some English writer will imitate M. le Jay. The inscriptions of York or Chester would furnish a suitable subject; and, if the work were well done, the interest of scholars and of our universities might at last be attracted. Oxford and Cambridge have, as yet, done sadly little for Romano-British remains.

L'Année Epigraphique, 1889. Par R. Cagnat. (Paris: Leroux.) This is a continuation for the year 1889 of Prof. Cagnat's admirable epigraphic summaries, reprinted—with index added—from his quarterly notices in the *Revue Archéologique*. It contains altogether 183 selected inscriptions, with brief notices of epigraphic publications. It is notable that about a third of the inscriptions quoted come

from the *Notizie degli Scavi*, and another third are due to various French publications; and that, though M. Cagnat seems to have overlooked very few periodicals which contain epigraphical notices, he is, perhaps, a trifle deficient in dealing with English publications. The *Classical Review* and the *Journal of Philology* are cited duly, but neither in the summary before us nor in that for 1888 is there mention of any discoveries made in England. It is true that during the last year or two we have had few important finds, except at Chester; and the Chester inscriptions have been so badly edited that Mr. Haverfield may fairly claim to consider his recent article in the *Ephemeris* as giving the first even approximately accurate publication of them. In all other cases, certainly, M. Cagnat seems to have exercised a wise discretion. One may, perhaps, just suggest for his consideration the question whether it would be worth while to consult the Croatian *Viestnik*, and one or two Hungarian journals. Their contents—so far as they are epigraphically important—usually re-appear in the *Archäologisch-Epigraphische Mitteilungen*, but it is possible that there may be sometimes an aftermath. And perhaps an index of journals would be useful. Two of the inscriptions quoted may have an interest for English readers. One (No. 44) is a circular brick from Boulogne, mentioning apparently the *Classis Britannica*, memorials of which have also been found at Lyme. Another, from Pfünz in Germany, is erected to *Iuppiter optimus maximus dulcicus, ubi ferum* (sic) [exoritur]. Here there seems to be no doubt as to the mention of iron.

Das römische Lager in Bonn. (Bonn.) This is a *Festschrift* published by the Rhenish Society of Antiquaries (if one may so English their title), in which two Rhenish antiquaries, General von Veith and Prof. Klein, deal with recent excavations and discoveries at Bonn. Every one, of course, knows that there was an important Roman station at Bonn, and indeed a bridge over the Rhine. The question has arisen whether the actual foundations of the station have been discovered. General von Veith maintains that they have been found, and sets forth his view in the present publication. It is a little difficult for a foreigner to judge of a question which is complicated by minute details of local topography; but we must confess to an impression that General von Veith "has a theory" and is inclined to over-rate the evidence for it, or, at any rate, for some parts of it. The movable objects found—inscriptions, pottery, and the like—are fully and adequately described by Prof. Klein. One of the most interesting objects is the (supposed) military decoration, figured on p. 27, which, if it really be what the Bonn antiquaries think, is the first thing of the kind discovered. But it may quite easily be an ornament of some other kind, though it appears to have been meant for personal use, and not for a horse-trapping or house-decoration.

Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen, XXI. 1. (Wien: Tempelky.) The last number of this periodical contains a quantity of articles devoted almost entirely to the classical archaeology of Eastern Europe. The longest is one by two Austrian scholars, detailing the results of a journey in the "valleys" of the Save and Drave, including Sirmium and Belgrade. A good many unpublished inscriptions are given; and, so far as the present writer can judge from hurried copies which he made two years ago at Belgrade, the Austrian scholars have copied correctly. A suggestion may be made about one of these inscriptions, a very late one—to judge by the lettering—found near Dubravica. In this a *Municipium Aur.* is mentioned, supposed by the editors to be a *municipium Aurelium Augustum Margum*. It

is possible, as was suggested in the *Journal of Philology* (xvii., 282), that the *municipium Aurelium* is meant, which Mr. A. J. Evans has with great probability placed in the district of the Sponistae. At the end of l. 5, in this same inscription, the present writer read ETL and not ETI, and this suits the context better. Another interesting article in this number deals with the Roman statuary in the museum at Pest, a museum which attracts all the best antiquities discovered in Hungary, and is therefore well stocked with treasures, and, be it added, well worth a visit.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

READERS of the articles which Mr. W. H. James Weale has contributed to the ACADEMY on bibliographical and art subjects will be interested to know that he is a candidate for the keepership of the art library at South Kensington, vacant by the death of Mr. Soden Smith.

OWING to Lord Carnarvon's regretted illness, Lord Jersey has been asked to take his place as president of the annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association, which is to be held at Oxford during the week beginning on Monday, July 7.

THE Burlington Fine Arts Club will hold, before the end of the year, a special exhibition of ornamental book-binding.

MORE than one art sale of considerable interest is on the point of coming off at Christie's. Indeed, we shall next week be able to inform our readers of the destination of and of some of the prices fetched by that very important selection from the famous Farnley Hall assemblage of Turners, which comes into the market when these lines are in their hands. Mr. Ayscough Fawkes—grandson, if we remember rightly, of that friend and patron of our greatest landscape painter who stored up in his house in Lower Wharfedale such abounding evidence of the range and charm of Turner's art—is selling but a portion (though we admit that it is a considerable portion) of the Turners he has inherited. This portion includes, but does not, for the major part, consist of, the series of rapid sketches made by Turner on the Rhine during a single short visit. The greatest attraction among that which is to come under the hammer must be found in one or other of the finished and delicate water-colours which, as it would appear, have hung quite long enough already on the walls of the country house where, half a century ago, they took up their abode. As interesting perhaps as the Farnley sale, and really more extensive, is the promised dispersion of the collection formed during many years by Mr. Burton, of Charlotte-street, out of Bedford-square. This consists, in part, of drawings by the accepted English classics—men like Turner, Barrett, Cotman, and Dewint—but it comprises likewise singularly well-chosen examples of several of our water-colour painters who can hardly fail to be among the classics of another generation; we would instance particularly Sir James Linton, Mr. Hine, and Mr. Thomas Collier. Some remarkable Rounseys and Gremzes are to be disposed of some time before this Burton sale of which we have last been speaking.

THE exhibitions to open next week include a summer exhibition of sketches, studies, and decorative designs at the Royal Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street; and a collection of "Studies of Light," by Mr. A. Ludovici, at Messrs. Buck & Reid's, in New Bond-street.

THE annual general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt will be held on Wednesday, July 9, under the presidency of Lord Wharncliffe.

THERE will be an "at home" at the New Studio for Ladies in Great Ormond-street, on Monday next, June 30, at 4.30 p.m., when Mr. G. A. Storey will read a paper on the choice of a subject for a picture, entitled, "Is it Worth Doing?"

THE local newspapers inform us that Mr. Pyke Thompson has lately placed in his semi-public gallery "The Turner House," near Cardiff, a few drawings which have either been drawn from his private collection, or are recent acquisitions intended for one of the few galleries in England which are carefully opened every Sunday afternoon. A fine Albert Goodwin, one of Sir J. D. Linton's female figures from his "Mary Queen of Scots" series, one of the many "Whitbys," by Mr. Alfred Hunt, a George Barrett in remarkable condition and of very fine quality, an unusually good Varley, and two or three of the finest pencil drawings by Prout (these latter from the Quilter collection) are perhaps the principal additions to the collection which was first opened to the public some two years ago in the charming little building designed for Mr. Pyke Thompson by Mr. Edwin Seward, a very distinguished local architect.

M. PERRIN has been successful in the competition for a bronze statue of Condorcet, to be placed on the left of the Institut, in Paris, as a companion to the statue of Voltaire.

THE STAGE.

STAGE NOTES.

THIS week Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has again been with us; her health, we rejoice to say, having permitted her on Monday evening to appear in "Jeanne d'Arc," in the dreary vastness of Her Majesty's Theatre. Mme. Bernhardt's art is so extremely varied—flexibility is so great a portion of her genius—that even the studious frequenter of her performances discovers their limitations but tardily. Yet he does discover them. The different phases of her power it takes long to exhaust; yet sooner or later the personality of the actress—which has given charm to so much that she has done—betrays itself, and, by its very nature, sets a boundary to her achievement. Thus it is with her in "Jeanne d'Arc." The present *physique* of the lady tells, to some extent, against the performance. While the great French artist is still fortunately far from being in Hamlet's plight—still, fortunately, far from being "fat, and scant of breath"—she is, in truth, less fitted to-day than she was ten years ago for parts that are wholly romantic. And "Jeanne d'Arc" has not a very interesting story! Mme. Bernhardt uses all her available resources—of consummate knowledge and of splendid voice; but the result, it may be felt, is not quite equal to the endeavour. Nevertheless, we cannot withhold from this justly eminent actress our tribute of gratitude for having left on one side the horrors of "La Tosca," the mere pageantry of "Théodora." Yet would we fain see Mme. Bernhardt in some other rôle—as Adrienne Lecouvreur, say, or as the heroine of M. de Bornier's "La Fille de Roland."

JULY 15 is the day appointed for the first performance of "As You Like It" by the Daly Company at the Lyceum. Meantime "Nancy & Co." has taken the place of "Casting the Boomerang." As this piece is so well known

there can be no need to say anything more about it than that, as in the case of "Casting the Boomerang," atonement is made by the perfection of the performance for the literary sins of the work itself. It will suffice to draw the town until such time as Miss Ada Rehan—whom the London public have quite accepted as the best-equipped actress of comedy now on the English stage—shall disclose the quality of her Rosalind. "The Taming of the Shrew" is, however, to be performed for a single week before "As You Like It."

MR. WILSON BARRETT is due to arrive on this side of the water in the course of next month, his latest experience of America having been the conclusion of his long tour by an engagement in California. After a short holiday, Mr. Barrett will undertake a brief provincial tour, which will fittingly be brought to an end at his own theatre in Leeds in September. He will immediately afterwards open the New Olympic—a playhouse now rising on the site of one that was long historic and latterly unfortunate. In recognition of the fact—not that it was unfortunate but that it was historic, Mr. Barrett may rightly be begged to retain the old name. His prestige and popularity are sufficient, we may be sure, to drive away from the new house all the less happy associations of the old; while, as our contemporary the *Daily News* has reminded us, it is interesting to retain some association with the successes of the long line of managers and artists who have given distinction to the Olympic in times past. We are able to add that Mr. Barrett has not yet definitely fixed upon the piece with which he will open the new theatre.

A VERY attractive programme has been finally arranged for the Marlowe Memorial benefit at the Shaftesbury Theatre next Friday afternoon; and the changes made in consequence of the withdrawal of the new comedy by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones do not err on the side of frugality. It has been already announced that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will recite; that Mr. Courtney's dramatic sketch, "Kit Marlowe," will be given for the first time, together with Mr. J. Huntly McCarthy's duologue, "Vanity of Vanities"; and Mr. Daly's adaptation of Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough" entitled "Miss Hoyden's Husband," to be played by Miss Ada Rehan and other members of the Daly Company. In addition, it is now settled that Miss Letty Lind will dance; Mr. Ben Davis will sing; Miss Maud Millet and Mr. George Giddens will recite; Mr. George Alexander will give the second act of "Dr. Bill," and Mr. Willard will recite in costume Rossetti's "A Last Confession." The funds of the Marlowe Memorial should benefit largely by this wealth of attractions.

DURING the whole of next week Messrs. Sotheby will be engaged in selling the valuable library formed by the late Frank A. Marshall, which is particularly rich in literature relating to the stage, from Shakspeare downward. The last day of the sale will also include the books of the late E. L. Blanchard.

MUSIC.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

MENDELSSOHN began working at "St. Paul" in March 1834, but it was not completed until nearly two years later. Indeed, after its production at the Düsseldorf Festival of 1836, he made so many alterations and excisions that the parts already engraved had to be cancelled.

No less than fourteen numbers were thus rejected. In spite of all the labour bestowed on it, this Oratorio has enjoyed nothing like the popularity of "Elijah." Yet musicians are pretty

well agreed that it contains some of the master's best writing. The grand performance at the Crystal Palace last Saturday afternoon, under Mr. Manns's direction, with a body of singers and players numbering three thousand, will probably bring it into more prominent notice. It is possible to underrate as well as overrate the Oratorio; but so long as Mendelssohn's name figures at festivals, we do not see why "St. Paul" should not share honours with "Elijah." A finer or better-balanced body of singers was, perhaps, never heard at the Crystal Palace. The tone was full and rich, and the attack splendid; both in the loud and the soft passages the effect was most impressive. The soloists were Mesdames Albani and Patey and Messrs. Lloyd and Watkin Mills. They all sang exceedingly well, although Mme. Albani's high notes were not quite so pleasant in tone as usual. The boys' voices in the chorales were most effective. Mr. Manns conducted with his wonted vigour and intelligence, and he fully maintained the reputation achieved last year in "Elijah."

On Monday evening another work by a Jewish composer, though very different in kind, was admirably performed. We refer to Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," given at Covent Garden to a crowded house. This is not the composer's masterpiece; it is, in fact, a most unequal work. It is difficult to understand how a man could write so much that is beautiful, and even grand, side by side with so much that is dull and trivial. Meyerbeer was evidently writing at times for himself, at times for the public. Mme. Richard, in the rôle of Fides, was admirable, especially in the third and fourth acts. It may be stated that a good deal of the duet between Jean and his mother in the fourth act, usually omitted, was restored. M. Jean de Reske, as the Prophet, achieved one of his greatest successes this season. He was in splendid voice. The great hymn at the close of the second act was delivered with extraordinary fervour, while in the "Cathedral" scene M. de Reske acted with all possible dignity. The three Westphalian leaders were MM. Montariol, Miranda, and E. de Reske, a first-rate trio. The piece was admirably mounted, but the "scating" scene could scarcely be called effective. For this the composer must be held partly responsible. The orchestra, under Sig. Mancinelli's direction, was excellent.

Señor Albeniz gave a second recital at the Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon. He commenced with a Sonata in G flat major. The Menuet is the best of the four movements. The music generally is graceful and pleasing, but the pianist-composer's style is scarcely suited to this serious form of composition. In his Concerto in A minor, again, there is much life and brilliancy; but the subject-matter lacks character, while of development, in the proper sense, there is but little trace. The Scherzo pleased us best. There was a good orchestra, under the direction of Mr. E. Gillet. Señor Albeniz played some of his light, tasteful pieces in his best manner.

On the same afternoon M. Sapellnikoff was holding his second recital at St. James's Hall. We were there in time to hear him play solos by Tschaiakowski and Liszt, and an Etude and Polonaise of his own. In the matter both of tone and technique they were wonderful performances; the pianist was in his very best form. The programme concluded with Liszt's Concerto Pathétique for two pianos, in which the concert-giver was assisted by Mme. Menter. This combination of virtuosity was remarkable; the playing was indeed astonishing. But with the exception of one or two pleasing themes the composition is terribly commonplace, and in places positively ugly.

Mr. B. Schönberger gave a recital at the Steinway Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. This

pianist, with his beautiful singing tone, his finished technique and intelligent playing, continues to maintain his well-deserved reputation. His programme opened with the Bach-Liszt Prelude and Fugue in A minor, of which he gave a masterful though at times somewhat loud rendering. His readings of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat (Op. 81a) and Schumann's Sonata in G minor, were both interesting. In a number of short pieces, including four graceful miniatures of his own, Mr. Schönberger played with great effect.

Herr Ernst Denhof, a pupil of Leschetizki, is the latest of the many foreign pianists who have visited London this season. He gave a concert on Wednesday evening at the Princes' Hall. He plays well, but is not a star of the first magnitude. His reading of Beethoven's Sonata in D minor (Op. 31, No. 2), one of the master's most poetical creations, was really rough; he seemed as if he were trying to knock all the poetry out of it. Afterwards, in pieces by Schumann and Schubert, he was heard to better advantage. He gave a tasteful rendering of No. 6 of Schumann's Intermezzi (Op. 4), charming pieces but too seldom heard; and there were good points about the Chopin A flat Ballade, a piece too often heard. Mr. Denhof's touch appears somewhat hard, and he is not note-perfect. The programme included a Sonata for pianoforte and violin by A. Reichel, interpreted by the concert-giver and Mr. M. Reichel—a work which imitates well Beethoven's early style; the violinist played fairly well. Mr. C. Copland, who has a good voice, sang songs by Mercadante and M. V. White.

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THIS handsome volume, issued by the Plain Song and Mediaeval Music Society, contains facsimiles of MSS. written between the tenth and sixteenth centuries. We are thus able to trace various phases in the development of musical notation.

While admiring the works of the great masters of music, few probably think sufficiently of the system by which they have been able to convey their thoughts to us. That system, like the art of music itself, has been gradually evolved. According to Mr. Rowbotham, it sprang from a few simple signs, invented by the grammarians of Alexandria to express the rise and fall of the voice. "Pneums," or signs to remind singers of the chant already learned by ear, are ascribed to Gregory the Great. It is, however, safer to say that he used them than that he invented them. Some early MSS. containing musical notation are said to go back to the eighth century; but the earliest whose age is beyond dispute belong to the tenth century. Of this date is the MS. (of which a facsimile is shown in pl. ii.) written at Winchester by Benedictine monks, brought thither by St. Æthelwold from Abingdon. The "pneums" were general guides to the singer, but expressed no fixed tonal intervals. And besides this uncertainty of interval, which renders the deciphering of ancient music so intricate, there is the further difficulty of knowing the meaning of certain dashes and thick strokes. There are, indeed, several matters which await investigation.

In the ninth century, the monk Hucbald adopted a singular method for music in several parts. The notes, indicated by ordinary letters, were placed in a vertical column, and each word or syllable was written in a line with the letter, thus marking the note required. To be still clearer, he put between these letters a

T or an S, according as the interval was a tone or a semitone. All this is shown in plate xvii., a facsimile from the oft-mentioned "Enchiridion vel Musica Enchiriadis." This system would seem to contain the germ of our staff notation, yet apparently it was used by Huchald alone.

Plate v. shows, perhaps, the real origin of the stave. Here the notation is in "superposed points," placed at regular intervals from a line scratched on the vellum. Plates xi. to xiii. show us either "pneums" or points on a staff. In the first there are four lines, those marked C and F being coloured yellow and red. (It may be noted that the colours do not show in the facsimile.) Points represented only vaguely the ancient "pneums"; the pitch became clearer, but many delicacies of accent and ornament were lost. The writer of the Preface surmises that over-confidence in the traditional rendering may account for the neglect in marking the finer accentual distinctions of the note-groups. This reminds one of the figured basses of Bach and Handel. The intentions of those composers were only roughly indicated, and the outward signs represented to them the inward meaning; so they neglected "to mark the finer accentual distinctions of the note-groups" for the benefit of posterity.

At length certain lines of the stave were marked C, G, and F (even other letters of the alphabet were used). By various metamorphoses some of these letters became the clefs which we use in modern music. Measured music, bars, dots, rests, came gradually into use. Plate xx. gives a song in three parts composed by King Henry VIII. from a MS. in the British Museum.

It is impossible now to enter into fuller details, but we have surely said enough to show how valuable and interesting these facsimiles will be to students of the music of bygone ages. Each plate is briefly but clearly described by Mr. A. Hughes-Hughes, of the British Museum. The writer of the Preface giving account of the development of musical notation, acknowledges the assistance rendered to him by the Rev. C. J. Black, and Messrs. W. J. Birkbeck and T. L. Southgate.

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